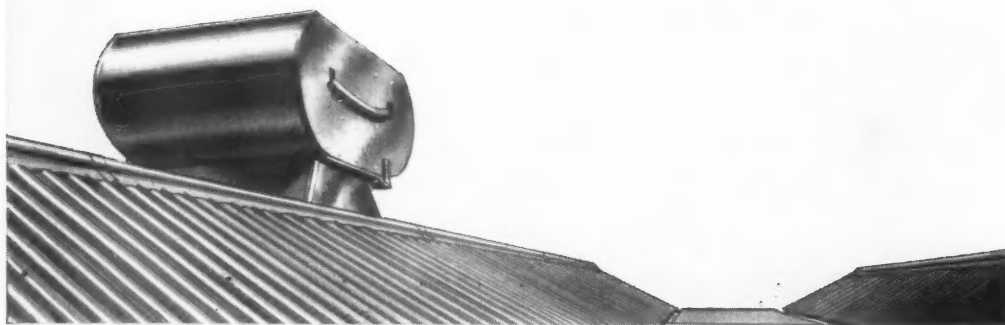


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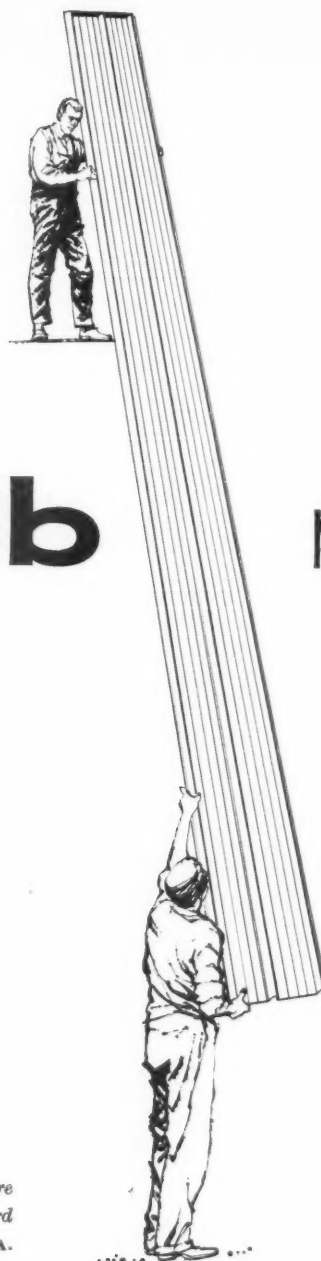
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The illustration of St Peter's, Rome, is of a model by 'the celebrated Gambassini' exhibited in Pall Mall 'opposite the Opera House'. It is reproduced from 'THE BUILDER' of 27 May 1843.

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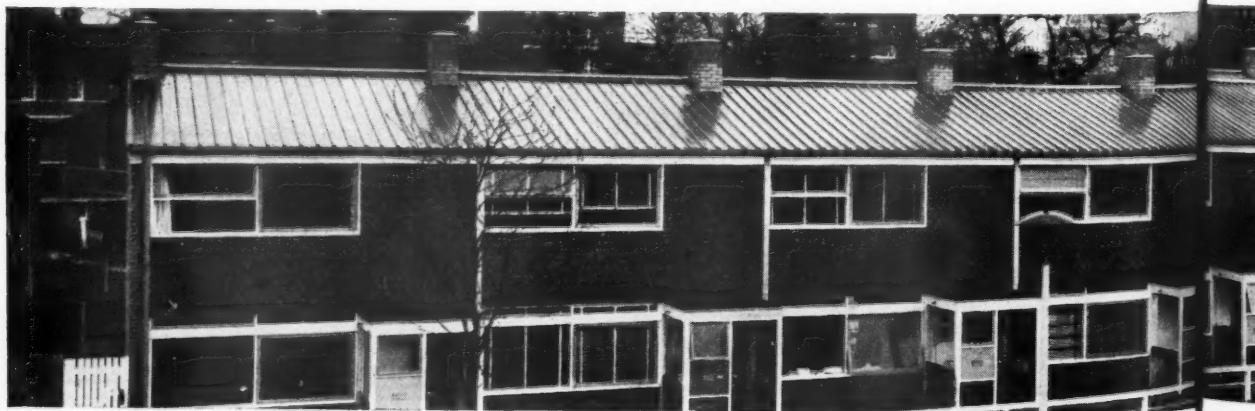
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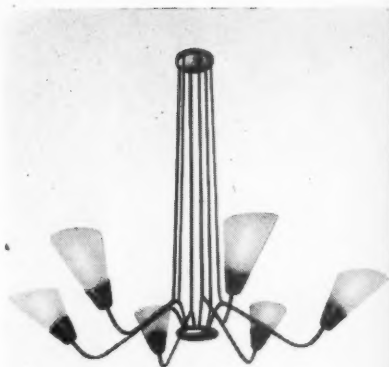
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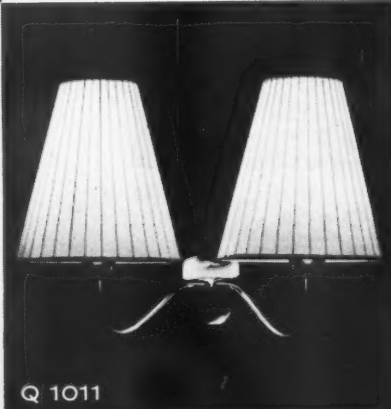
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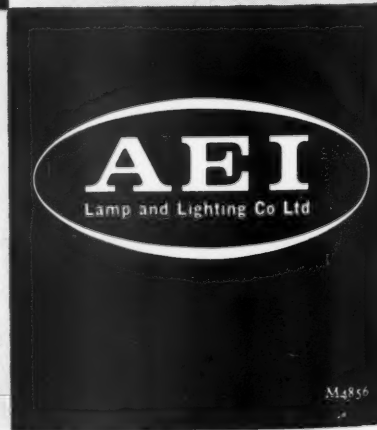
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In the laundry, Permutit Softened Water saves soap and soda. In the illustration below, the copious lather produced by soap in a sample of softened water is compared



Section of scaled water

with the cloudy suspension of soap curd produced in hard water. Permutit Softened Water eliminates scum in the machines, and gives a better colour and finish to the laundered articles with less wear and tear: all commercial laundries and launderettes use softened water.

For personal use, softened water adds to the comfort of living; soap lathers freely, and the skin is left soft and smooth. Unquestionably the luxury value of softened water cannot be overlooked: in hotels, it is essential in offices and factories, it improves working conditions.

Permutit Water Softeners are made in sizes to treat any quantity of water. They connect directly to the incoming main, and the softened water flows to the roof storage tank without break in pressure. As shown in the diagram on the right, only three connections are required — one to the hard water inlet, one from the soft water outlet, and one to the nearest drain. No elaborate foundations are needed.

Soap shaken in soft and hard water.

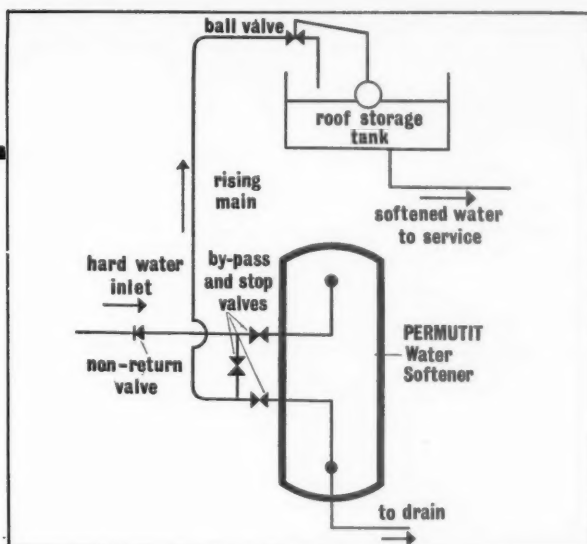


regular intervals — daily or weekly — the softener to be "regenerated" with common salt. This can be manually or by fully automatic control.

Permutit Fully Automatic Softeners are self-regenerating. A single multiport valve directs all the regenerating as well as service — flows; this valve is rotated by an electric motor which is under the control of a timing device. When the Softener has treated its rated capacity of water, or hardness is detected by a Permutit Automatic Hardness Tester, the multiport valve automatically takes the softener right through all stages of regeneration, then returns it to service.

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Purposes for which the softened water will be needed.
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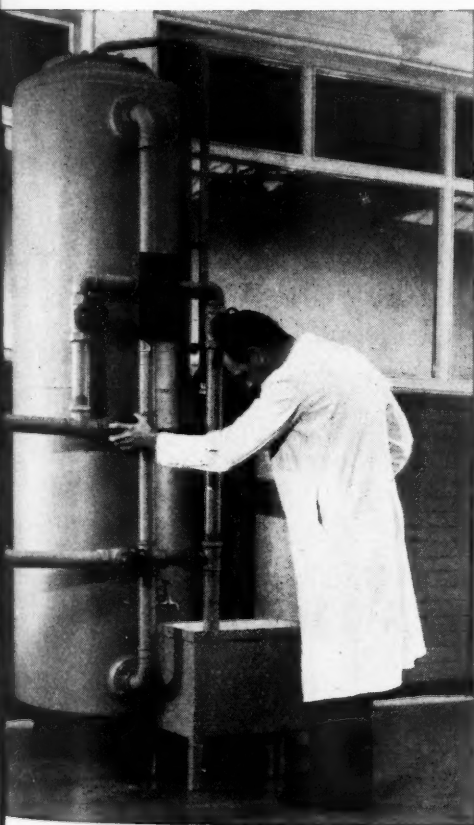
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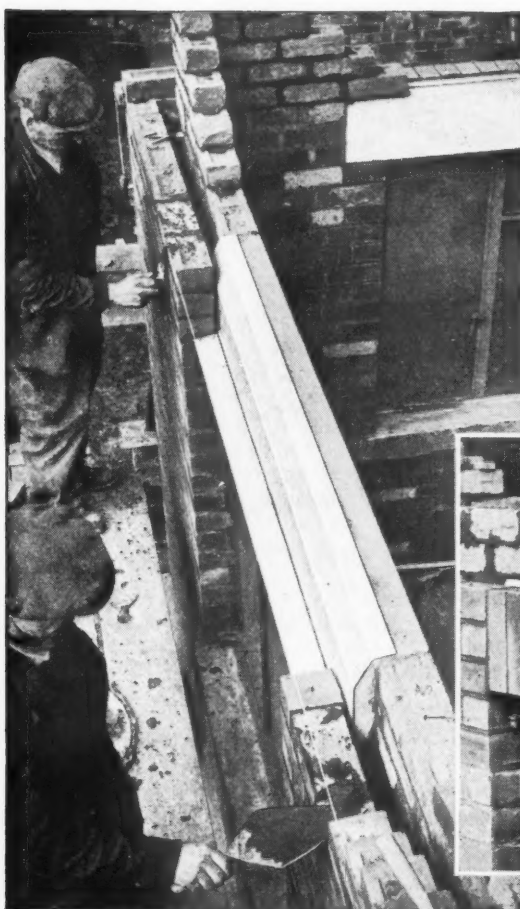
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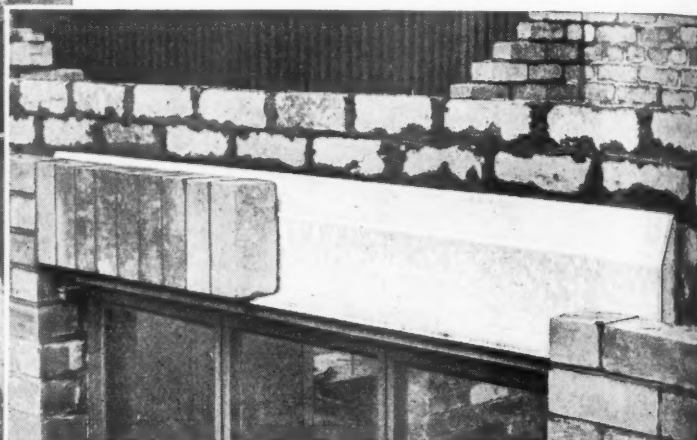
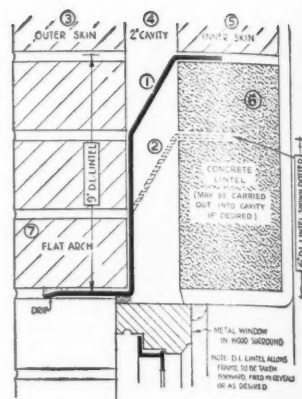


SECTION SHOWING TYPICAL DETAIL

- (1) 9 in. Dorman Long Lintel
- (2) 6 in. Dorman Long Lintel (shown dotted)
- (3) Outer skin
- (4) Cavity
- (5) Inner skin
- (6) Inside concrete lintel (carried out into cavity if so desired)
- (7) Flat arch

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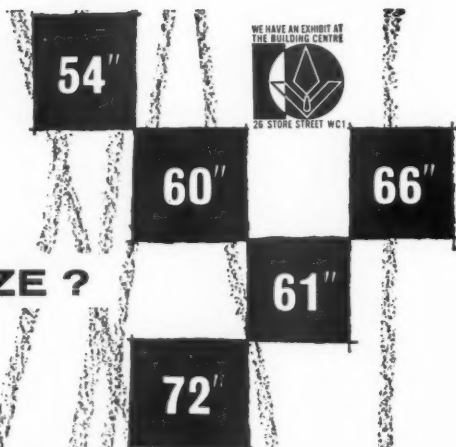
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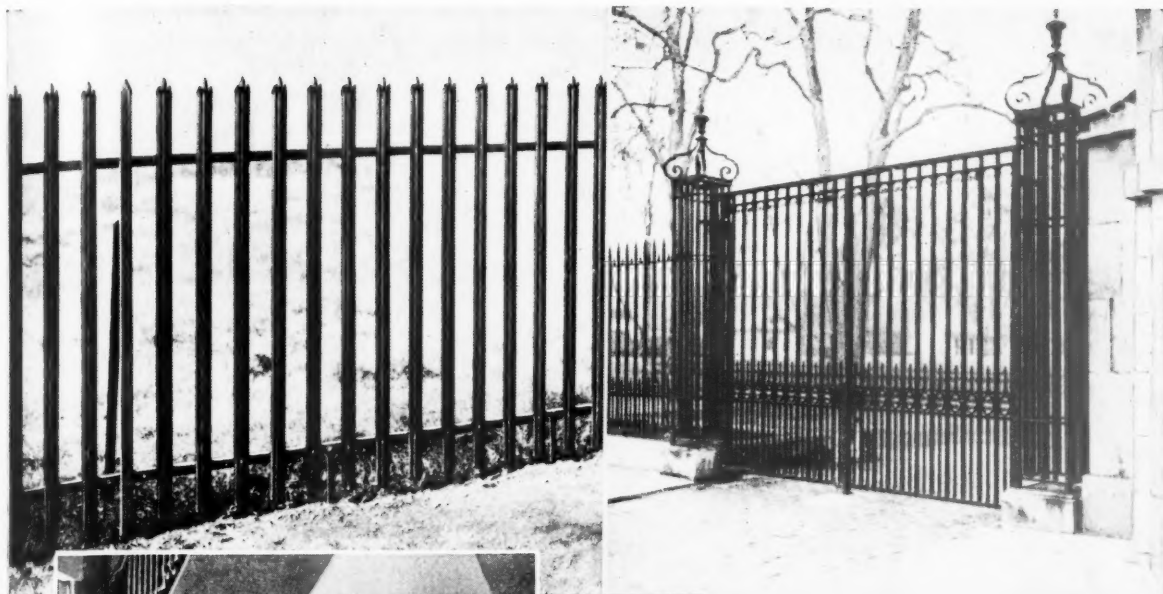
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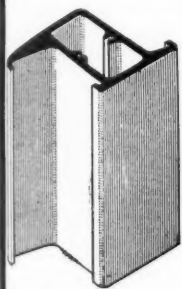
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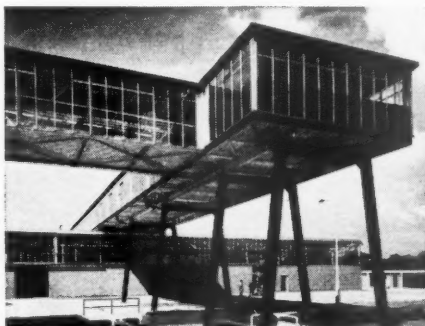
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Architects: J. Douglass Mathews and Partners in association with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.



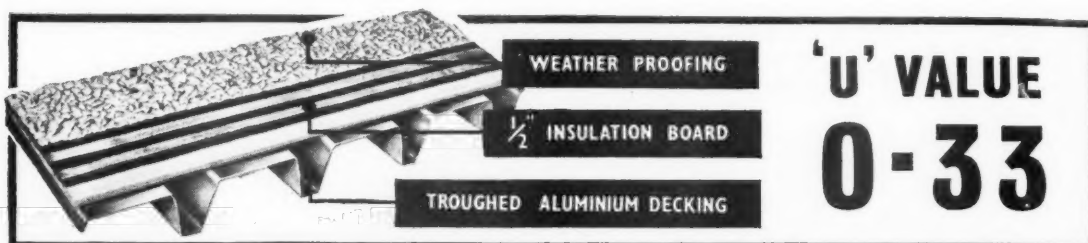
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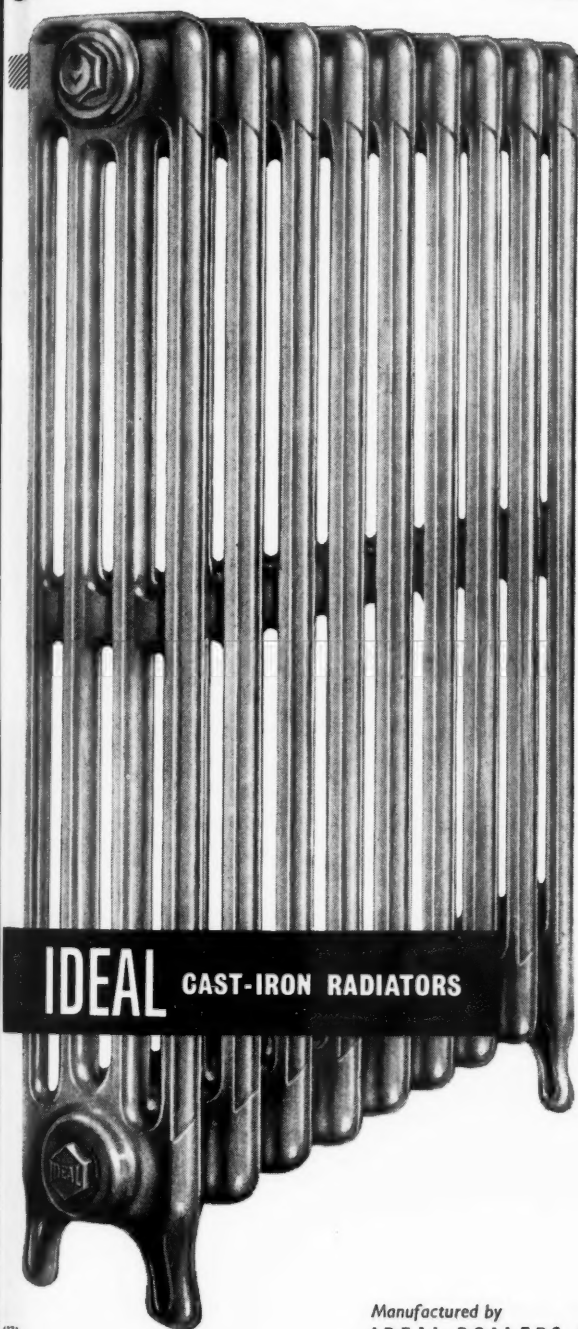
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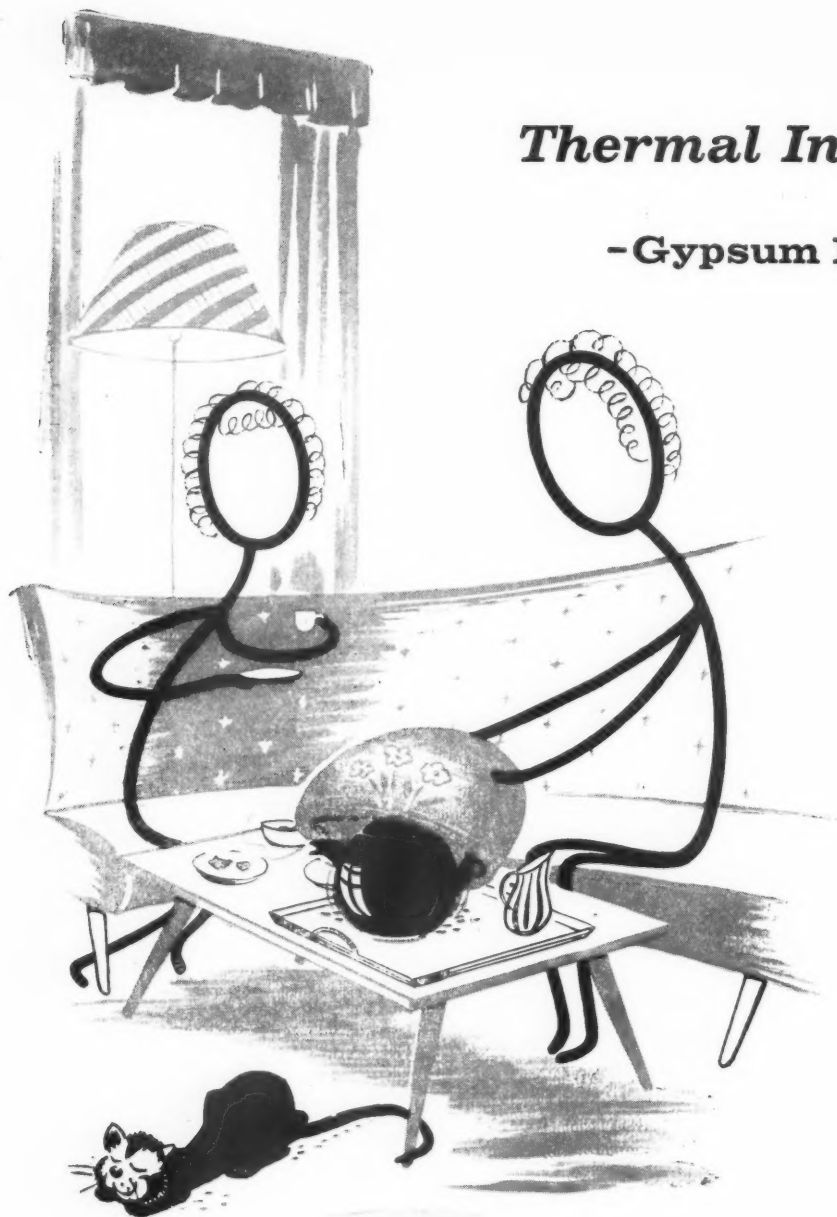


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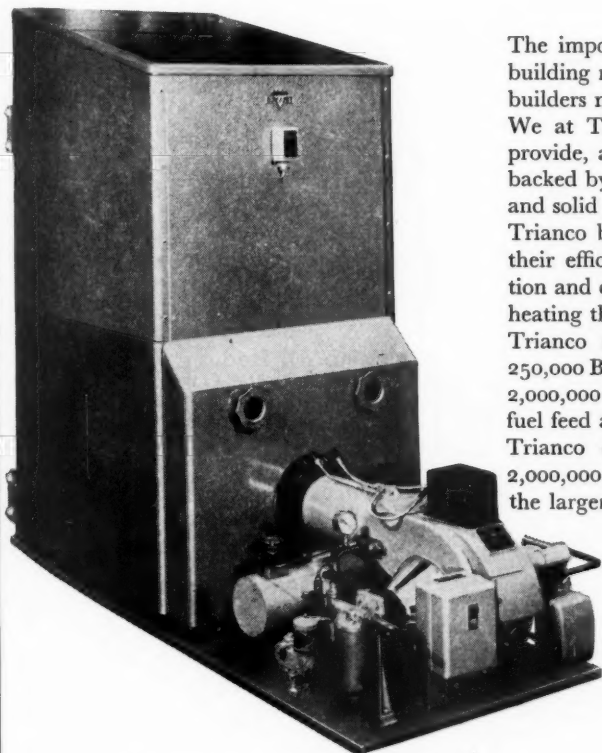
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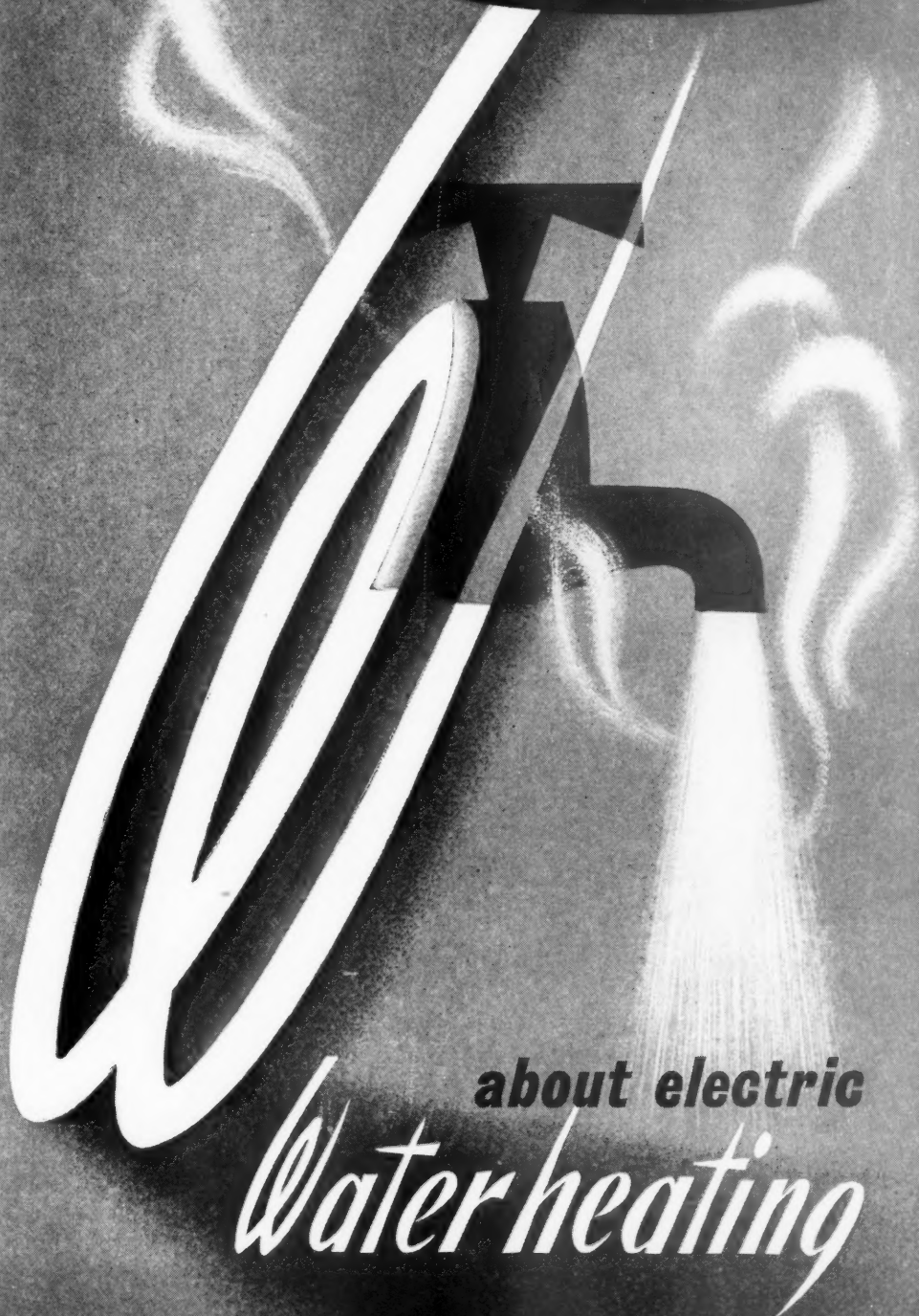


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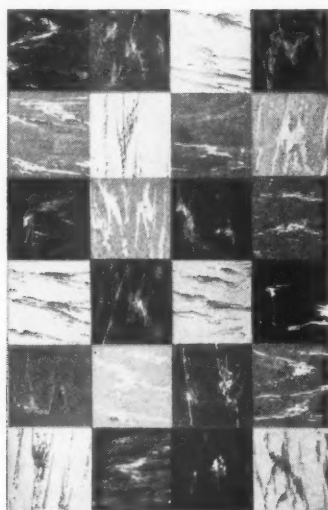
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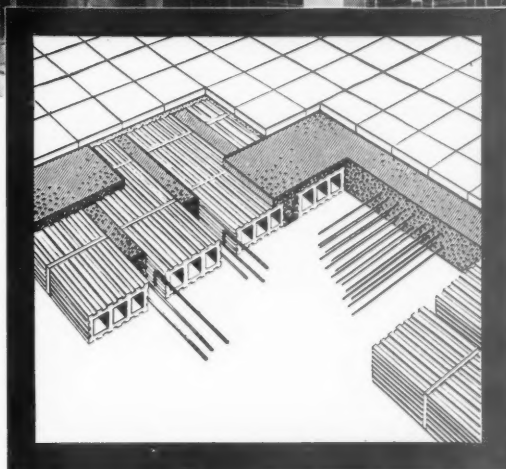
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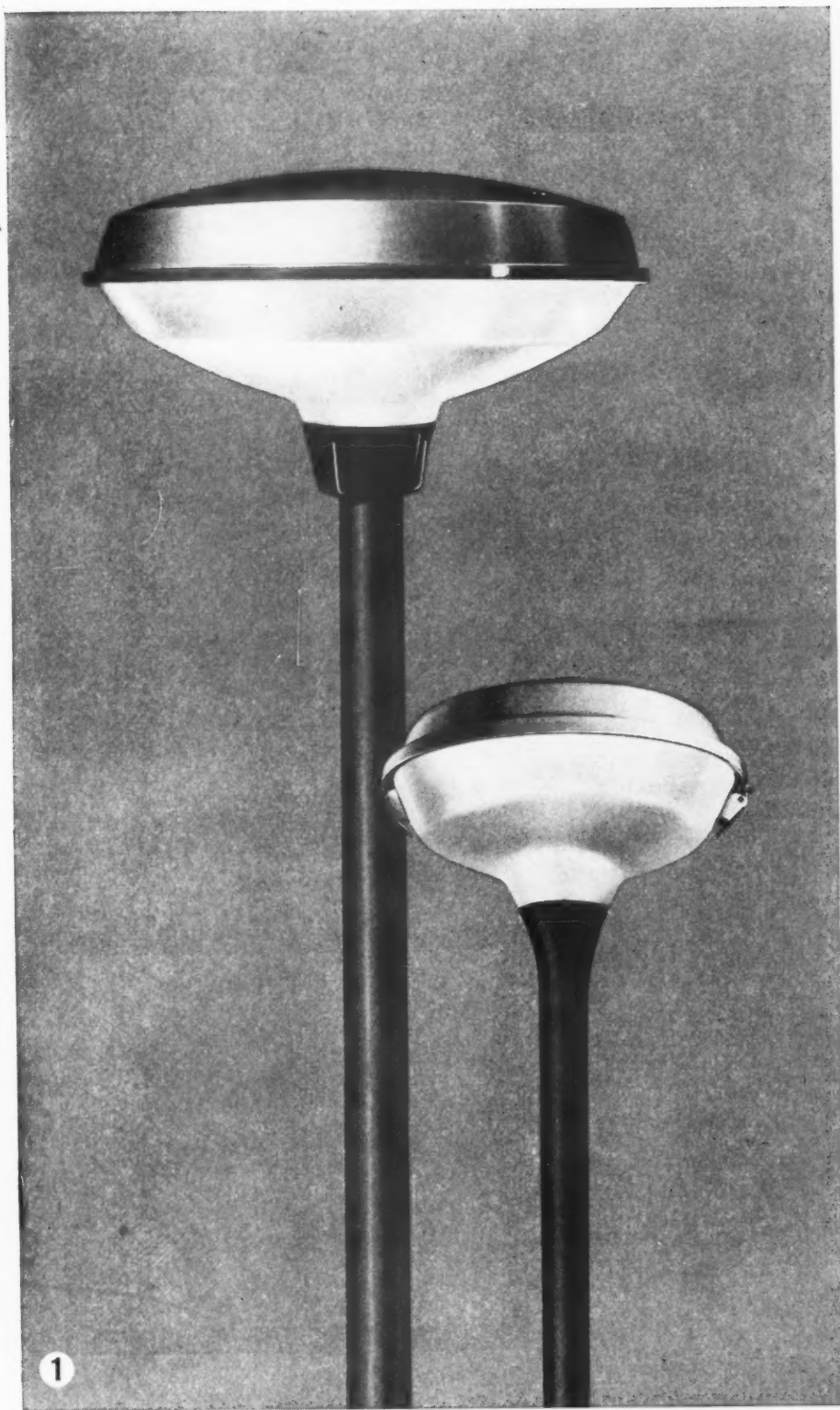


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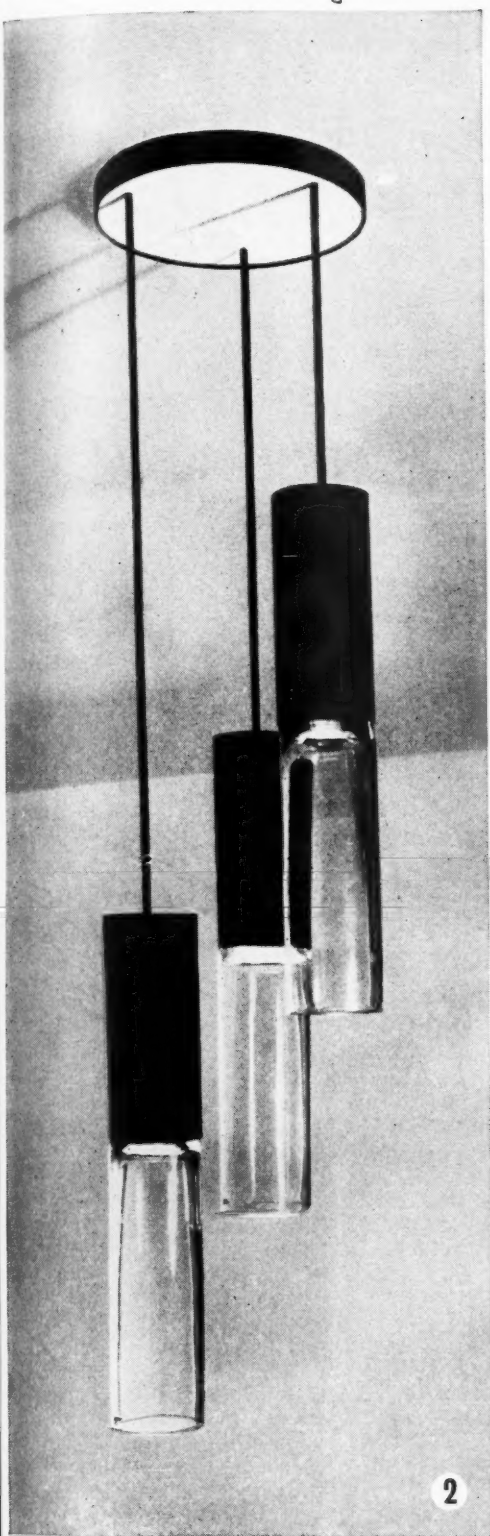
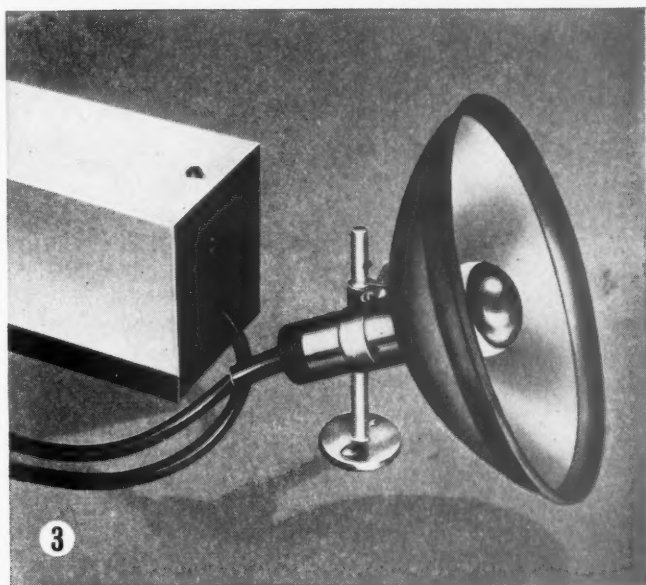
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The Building (clauses, Statute & Building Regulations, 1960)	
Part 1: General	1.1
Part 2: Design and Construction	2.1
Part 3: Materials and Workmanship	3.1
Part 4: Testing and Inspection	4.1
Part 5: Safety and Health	5.1
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Part 14: Telecommunications	14.1
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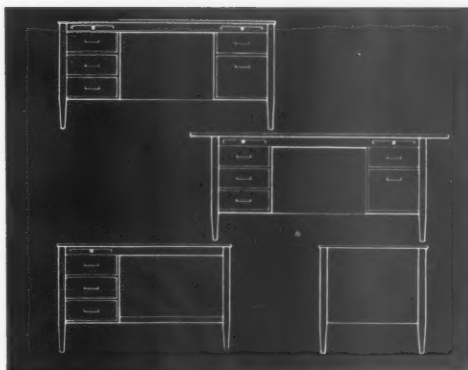


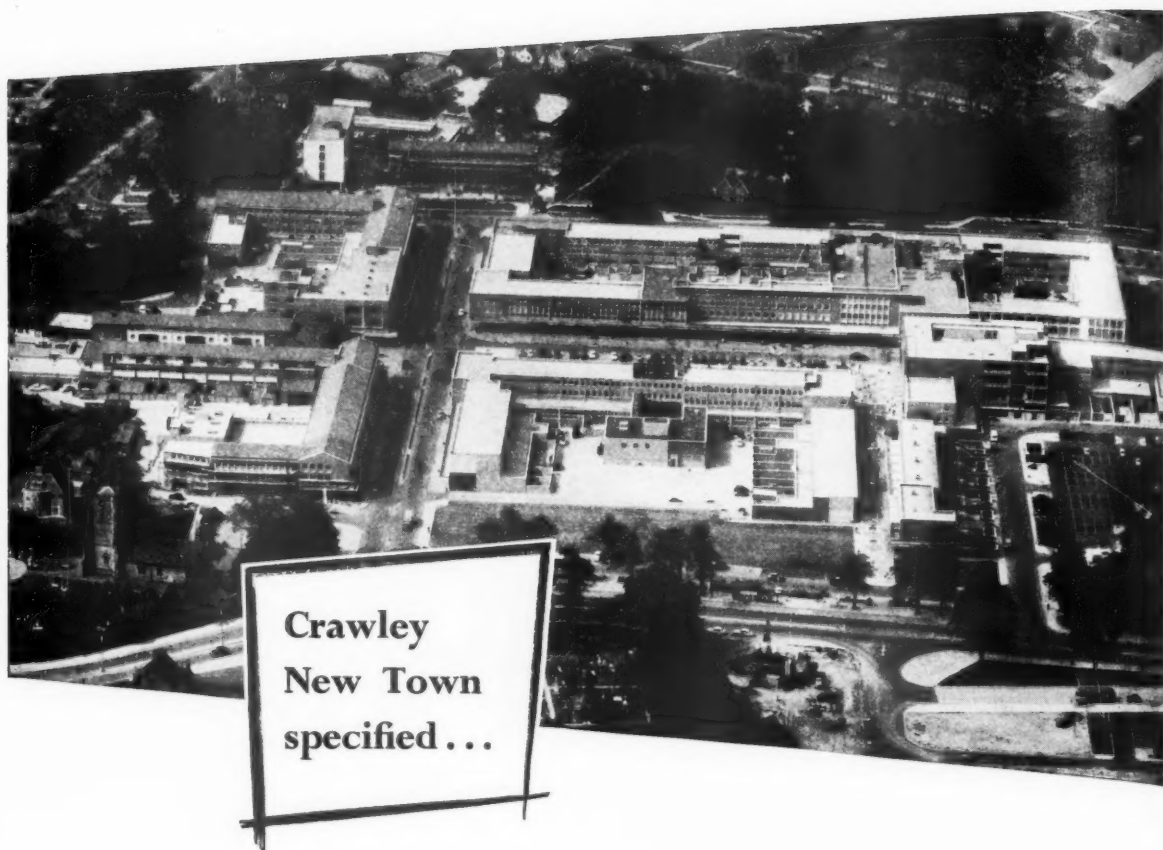
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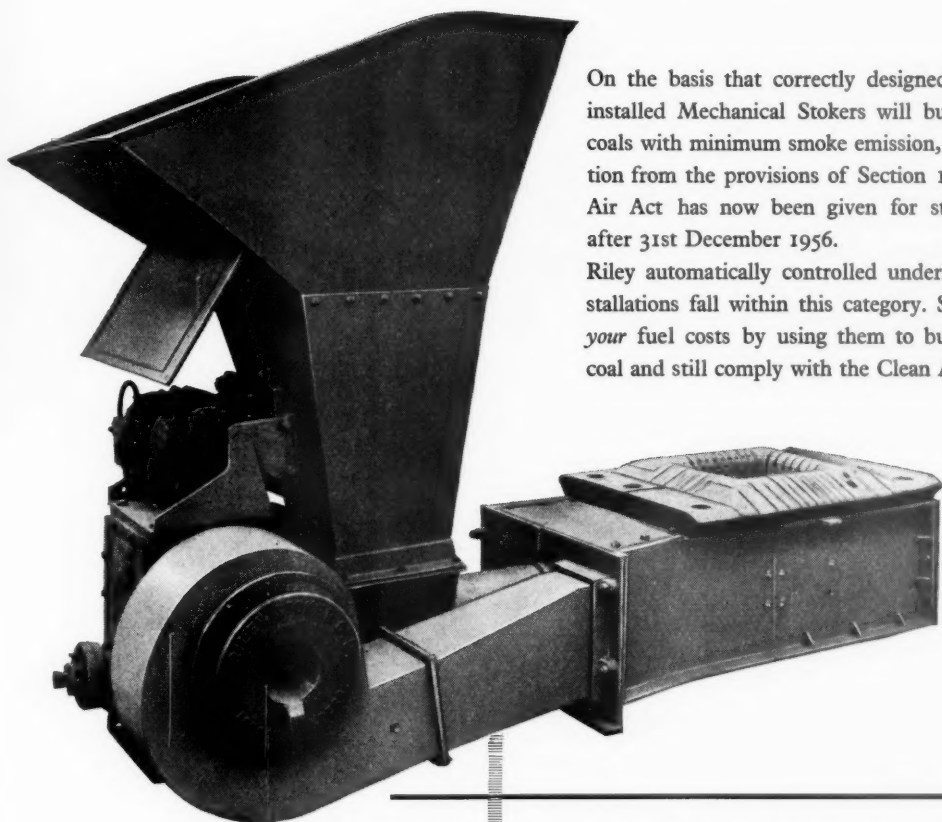


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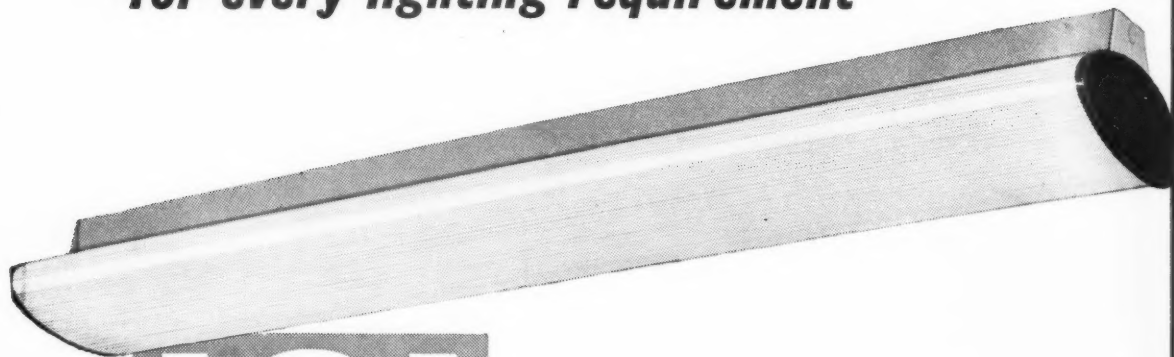
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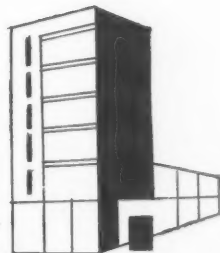
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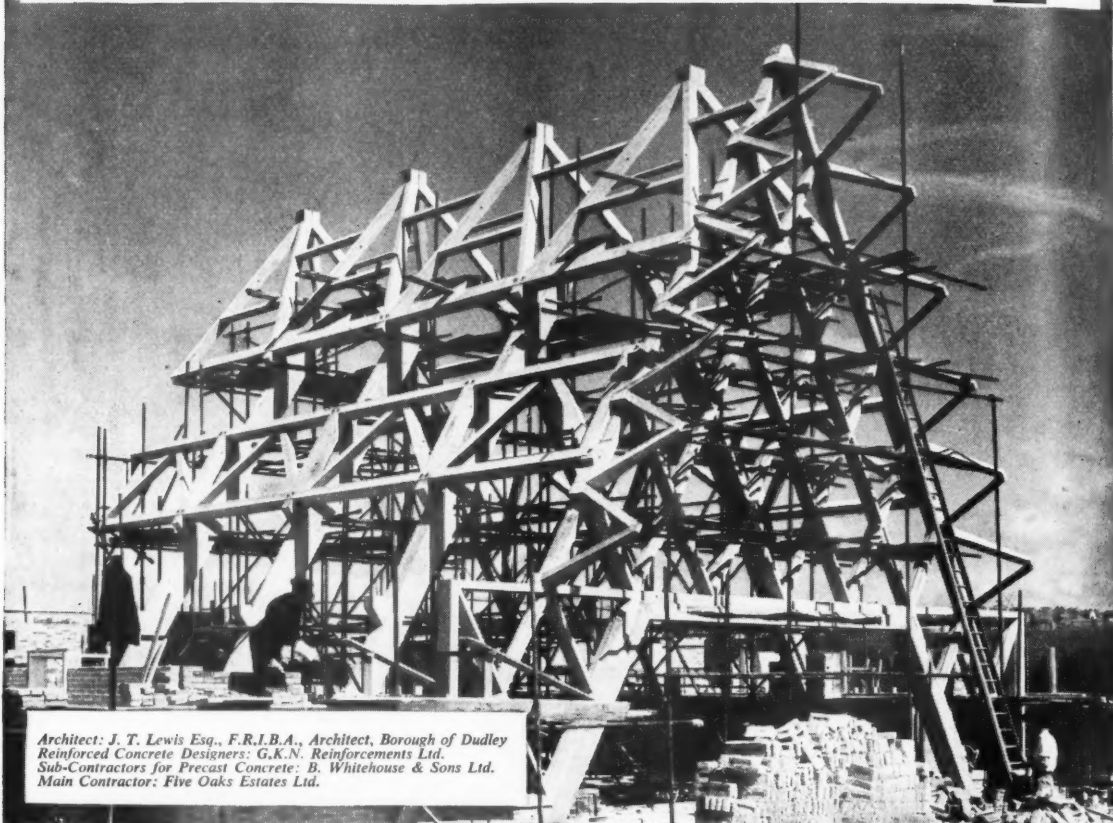
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DESIGNS IN CONCRETE 8



*Architect: J. T. Lewis Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect, Borough of Dudley
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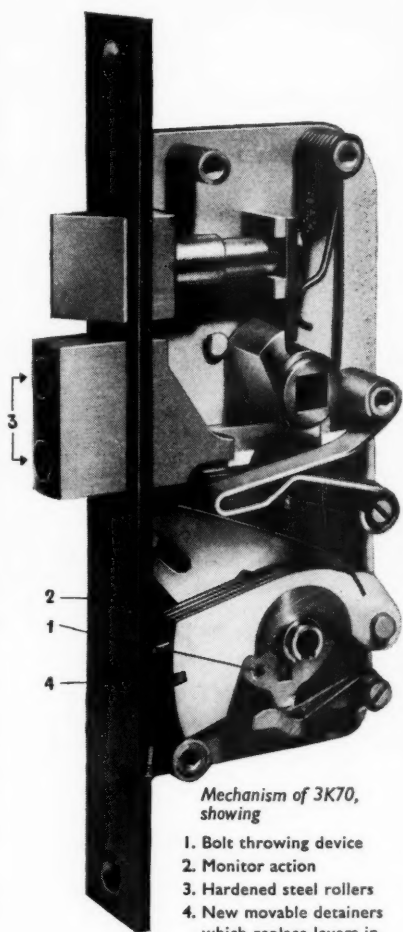
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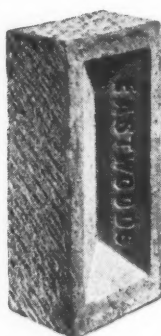
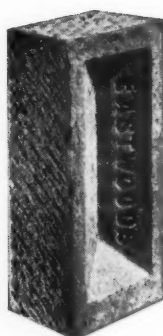
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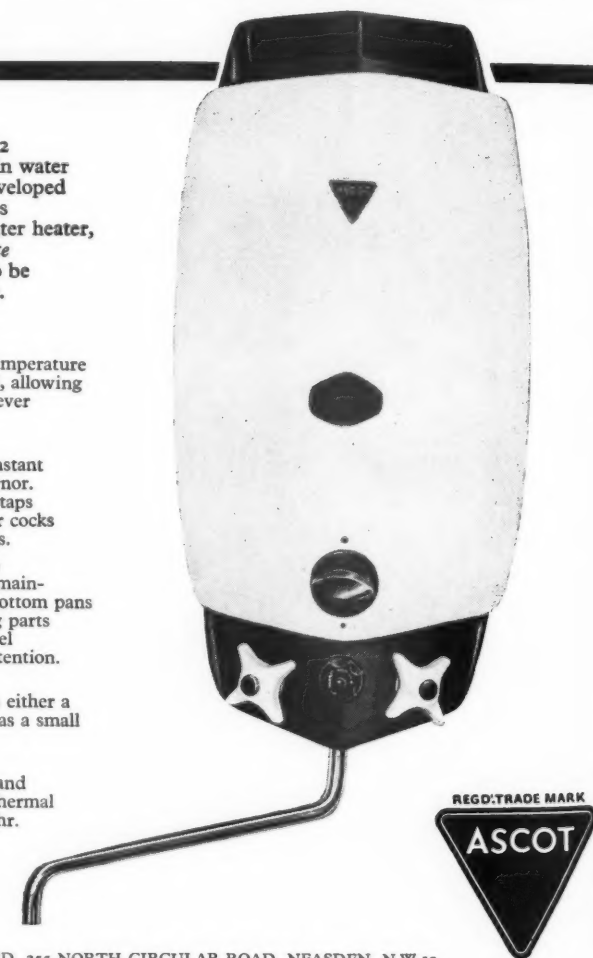
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June 1960
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Architecture Week

Nobody who has studied the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, with its disturbing evidence that architects have the lowest pay among the professions, can question the need for architects to take the public into their confidence. That is exactly what Architecture Week is designed to do. The title (which by the way is 'Architecture Week' not 'Architects' Week') may be rather grandiose for the relatively modest effort that the Royal Institute and its Allied Societies are making to stimulate public interest in the environment and our contribution to it. But this is the first time that the occasion of the annual Architects' Conference, which is discussing the urgent and topical subject of rebuilding the cities, has been combined with exhibitions and other architectural events all over the country. By concentrating and combining their forces the RIBA and the Allied Societies can make an impact which could not be got by the same amount of effort spread over a period of weeks or months.

The need for architects to make their case better known was well illustrated by the speech made a few weeks ago to the congress of the Royal Society of Health by a medical officer of health, Dr Irene Green. Such headlines as 'Architects Attacked: Houses' Shortcomings' were given to reports of her speech in which she sternly demanded a users' advisory council to arraign the architects and tell them, 'You are our servants, not our masters, and you must learn to do as you are told'. The implication clearly was that architects refuse to do as they are told, and design bad houses to suit their preconceived ideas rather than to meet the requirements of the users. Dr Green's idea of a users' advisory council is not a bad one, but if it were to meet it would find that most, or at least the more serious, of the shortcomings of which she complains are caused by architects 'doing as they are told', and not the other way round. Donald Gibson and Arthur Ling rightly told the congress that the arbitrary limits set on price, area and standards make it impossible to provide the ideal homes that Dr Green would like to see. The RIBA representatives have, indeed, recently presented evidence on the need for higher housing standards, and for a completely new approach to the question of standards, to the Central Housing Advisory Committee's sub-committee that is to report on this question. Dr Green, did she but know it, had an ally, not an enemy, in the RIBA and the architectural profession.

Architects, for all their limitations, are on the whole go-ahead, up-to-date and responsible people, who wish to understand the requirements of their clients and of the public, but depend upon understanding and co-operation in return.

Architecture Week can help to bridge this gap. It is too early to say how well the experiment will succeed, or whether it should be repeated, but the large numbers of sets of exhibition posters ordered by Allied Societies is evidence of widespread enthusiasm. It offers a chance to raise local activity to a higher level, to put architecture on show, to enlist the interest of local personalities and the local press, to link up with civic societies, to send speakers into schools and organisations of every kind. The national impact will depend upon the success achieved by each Allied Society, Chapter and Branch in engaging the support of their members, and thereby strengthening their organisation and local influence. Those Allied Societies which have played an important role in local life should find that their sense of civic responsibility pays dividends. In London,

where there is no Allied Society, the exhibition will be shown at the Building Centre, Housing Centre, the RIBA, and the AA, and some boroughs are showing it together with examples of their own work.

When the burst of activity called Architecture Week is over we shall all be wise to examine the results, and to discover where it succeeded, where it failed, and why. This will help the Council to decide whether the experiment should be repeated, and if so in what form. Whatever that decision may be, we wish every Allied Society success in its efforts, and assert our belief that nothing but good can result if the public discover the adventure, excitement and possibilities of architecture and building. The crowds on every observation platform on the big sites, the astonishing interest in the show houses of the RIBA-*Ideal Home Magazine* competition, the success of the Design Centre and other signs suggest that the public need not be written off as indifferent to architecture. If we do good work, there is a public for it.

RIBA Topics

Honour

The President, Mr. Basil Spence, has been elected Academician of the Royal Academy of Arts.

Council Business

The Council met on 3 May, with the President, Mr. Basil Spence, in the Chair.

The Secretary in his Report said that Professor Nervi had written expressing his very warm appreciation of the welcome and hospitality he had received while in England, and asking that his thanks be expressed to the President and Council.

London Architecture Bronze Medal. The Jury entrusted with the award of the London Architecture Bronze Medal for the year ending 31 December 1959, have made their award in favour of the London County Council Housing Estate, Roehampton Lane (High Blocks), built to the design of the

Architect's Department of the LCC. Architect: Hubert Bennett [F]. General Contractor: Wates Ltd.

The Jury entrusted with the award of the RIBA Architecture Bronze Medal in the area of the Wessex Federal Society of Architects for the period 1957-9 have made their award in favour of the Moat Infant and Junior School, Juniper Avenue, Matson, Gloucester. Architect: J. V. Wall [A], City Architect, Gloucester.

World Refugee Year Appeal

Over £1,500 was raised at the 'Evening of Divertissements' held at the RIBA on 28 April, but exact figures are not yet known.

Some Allied Societies have responded, as well as some Schools. Hammersmith School of Art's Architectural Students raised more than £70 by busking.

The result of the general Appeal is that fewer than 2,000 out of 22,600 members and students have so far replied, but this number has been generous and the total Fund from all sources closed at £6,113 15s.



British Architects' Conference, Manchester: The Conference Committee in session. L.-R.: Mr. Francis Jones [F], Mr. Cecil Stewart [F], Mr. F. L. Halliday [F], Mrs. E. E. Donbavand [A], Mr. Haydn Smith [F], Mr. J. Armstrong [A], Professor Cordingley [F], Mr. R. M. McNaught [F] (in the Chair), Mr. W. A. Gibbon [A], Mr. E. S. Benson [F], Mr. J. Gomersall [L], Mr. G. Noel Hill [Retd. F], Mr. H. T. Seward [F], Mr. L. C. Howitt [F] and Mr. W. C. Young [F].



The new Route 11, photographed from the top of Moor House

John McCann

Members' Comments on the New Format

The first letter to arrive came from Mr. John Brandon-Jones [4], who makes the point that the change to A4 size half-way through Volume 67 complicates the binding. It does mean having to bind in two half-volumes, and this objection was weighed by the Committee against the advantages of going over to the new format without a long delay.

When enough letters from members have come in, it is proposed to analyse all the criticisms and to reply in a short article, rather than in footnotes to correspondence.

The Building Centre

The Annual Luncheon of the Building Centre was held at Claridges on 11 May. The President of the Centre, Mr. Basil Spence, PRIBA, was in the Chair. He paid a warm tribute to his predecessor, the late Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

The Centre's annual report continues to record an increasing use of its services. During 1959 the attendance figure was 146,564 of whom 37,248 came when the Le Corbusier exhibition was being shown. Inquiries for information totalled 147,510.

During the year two recorded talks were put into circulation; 'Coventry Cathedral' had 81 bookings, and 'Curtain Walling' 49 bookings.

The report also records assistance given in the establishing of the two affiliated centres at Manchester and at Birmingham.

For this increase in activities more floor space was required. Plans for extension to include No.27 Store Street (owned by the Centre) are going ahead, and when ready the offices will be transferred there, and the whole of the existing building will be taken over for exhibition space.

Un Beau mais Difficile Métier

We know how things are with us. How are they across the Channel? An article by M. Albert Laprade appears in this

issue as a little light relief by courtesy of SADG who published it in one of their bulletins.

The translation is by Mr. R. B. White [4], who has deliberately retained the satirical flavour of the original French, we think most successfully. We offer our sympathy to our French colleagues and exhort them to have courage.

The ABS

The Architects' Benevolent Society are now taking advantage of the facilities available under the new Small Lotteries Act to run two raffles a year – one draw and prize-giving is to take place at the Summer Ball at the RIBA and the other at the Winter Ball at Grosvenor House. Under the provisions of the Act tickets will be limited to 15,000 at 1s. each.

The Society would be very grateful for offers of help for these ventures and in particular for donations or gifts for prizes.

The ABS also announces that the second group of small cottages at East Horsley is now completed and some of them are already occupied.

The houses are suitable for married couples with all facilities for easy running and, before making their final selections, the Trustees would like to feel that they had considered all eligible applicants. They would therefore like it to be known that they can take applications from architects of limited means even though they are not necessarily beneficiaries of the Society. Similar applications from single architects or architects' dependants will also be considered but the Trustees are hoping that a proportion of the houses will be occupied by married couples. A small contribution in lieu of rent will be charged according to income.

Further information about the houses can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. I. M. O'Sullivan, 66 Portland Place, London, W1.

The New President of the AA

Mr. Edward Playne, D.Sc., AA Dipl. [F], has been elected President of the Architectural Association for its 114th session commencing 1 June 1960.

Mr. Playne was educated at Clifton and the AA School. He is a Member of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Drapers of the City of London. After a period in the office of the late Robert Atkinson [F], Mr. Playne started in private practice in 1933, his work being mainly domestic. In 1938 he joined Sir Aston Webb [F] and Son as partner. He served with distinction in the Royal Navy 1940-5, and was awarded the DSC and bar for sinking enemy submarines in the Western Approaches.

He taught at the AA School 1946-7, and has been a member of the Council since 1953.



Mr. Playne was in partnership with the late Grey Wornum [F] from 1949 until his death. He is at present in partnership with Mr. John Lacey [F] as Playne and Lacey.

Works include: extensions to Queen Mary College, University of London; Rank and File Mess, Bicester Ordnance Depot; Laboratories, Birmingham University; War Memorial, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth; and, in partnership with Grey Wornum, extensions to the RIBA building. He is at present engaged, with John Lacey, on: headquarters of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank in the City; Chemistry, Civil Engineering and Biology Buildings at Birmingham University; Laboratory and Hostel developments at Queen Mary College; Barrack development for the War Department; Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester.

RIBA Prizes and Studentships

On the invitation of the President of the RIBA, Mr. Richard H. Sheppard [*Hon. Secretary*] has undertaken to give the Criticism of the drawings submitted in competition for the RIBA Prizes and Studentships, 1960-1.

Sir Keith Joseph on Problems of Building and Planning

Sir Keith Joseph, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, speaking at the annual conference of the Advertising Association at Harrogate on 5 May said: 'Planning is concerned not only with where buildings should go, but with what they look like; and this covers both the appearance of the individual building and its relationship with its surroundings. This is a particularly difficult branch of planning. One cannot formulate rules defining good and bad design, and each site presents its own problem.'

'One point which we have tried to get across to planning authorities is that planning control should not be used to stifle initiative and experiment. A design is not bad because it is new; a contemporary house is not necessarily out of place among neighbours of traditional design. We must recognise that from new architectural styles, most of which will prove ephemeral, may emerge a new vernacular. We think, therefore, that control over design should be used with the very greatest restraint. Often what is objectionable is not so much the design itself as the choice of it in its context.'

'Proposals ought not to be rejected without a clear and definite reason, and where the planning authority have objections to a proposal, they ought to be ready to explain them and discuss them with the developer concerned. But where a design is plainly shoddy, badly proportioned, or insufficient attention having been given to its context - it is out of place, then it is the duty of the authority to insist on something better.'

'We must take infinite care with all this not to suppress the design initiatives, the tentative explorations, the sketches and the experiments which can allow great architecture to emerge in its own time and good architecture to be honourably pursued.'

'But all this we must normally leave in the hands of the local planning authorities. It is they, often assisted by local advisory committees of architects and helped, I hope, by our own bulletin of planning appeal decisions, who see all planning applications. When they approve a planning proposal, nothing more can be done about it - except in the extremely rare case where the Minister thinks that they have gone so outrageously wrong that he should intervene.'

'It is sometimes said that planning approvals should be subject to appeal by third parties. But those who say this cannot appreciate the vast numbers with which we are dealing. There are something like 400,000 planning proposals a year. If the public at large, and particularly neighbours, were able to appeal against approvals, the whole machine would seize up.'

'The public has to rely on elected representatives, through the local planning authority, and sanctioned by local opinion and local elections, to protect its amenities and rights.'

'It is therefore true that, apart from his reserve powers, the Minister only deals with design appeals when the local planning authority has refused permission. The whole process is subject to criticism from both sides. On the one hand, we are told that far too much bad design is allowed.'

'I must agree at once that local planning authorities do permit a number of designs, often, I must confess, for private enterprise housing, but sometimes also for municipal housing and flats, which is ill-considered, and which is often fussy, pretentious, shoddy and out of keeping.'

'We wish that they would raise their standards in judging this sort of design, particularly where no architect at all has been employed; and even when an architect has been employed, where he has designed the houses or flats but had nothing to do with their landscaping. This leads me to the second criticism.'

'We are sometimes asked why we don't insist on all buildings being architect-designed. But this would be an intolerable invasion of liberty. It is quite practicable for simple buildings to be thoughtfully and suitably designed by those without architectural qualifications. And I must regretfully say that

often buildings that have been designed by architects are not either thoughtful or suitable.

'Nevertheless we do, at least on appeal, tend to think extra long before interfering with a design which has been produced by a qualified architect, since he must be presumed to have given skilled attention to the building itself and to its site.

'Those who say we permit too much often seem to imply that there should be some sort of central design dictatorship. But this would be death. Variety is the essence. And anyway, who would be the dictator?

'There are frequent storms of criticism about individual buildings, and the fact that this should be so is itself most encouraging. It shows that the public is waking up to its environment.

'And it is comforting that despite the great economic pressures on developers, and through them on their architects, to make the maximum use – almost regardless of design – of valuable sites, a number of architecturally worth-while buildings are being built today.

'The more the criticism of the plan and negative building is levelled at the Minister, the happier will be the over-materialised developer and the over-subservient architect. They will enjoy sheltering behind political attacks on the Minister. The more the criticism is levelled at them, the more they will tend to copy enlightened developers who choose architects who try their best to reconcile design, function and cost in one aesthetically satisfactory solution.'

Modern French Tapestries

The earlier exhibition at the V and A Museum made us aware of the new vitality in French tapestry design. The exhibition held from 26 April to 22 May was more modest – 28 pieces – but of wider range.

The centre-piece, on loan from the President, RIBA, was a trial section of the great, 74 ft by 40 ft, tapestry for Coventry Cathedral, designed by Graham Sutherland (illustrated). A 'Still Life' designed by Le Corbusier, and 'Circe's Wood' by M. Mario Prassinos, one of whose designs was reproduced for an ABS Christmas card last year, were included in the exhibition.

British Architects' Conference, Manchester

The Conference programme was sent out with the April JOURNAL. Some notes giving more information appear on page 287.



The World of Werner Bischof

The Swiss photographer Werner Bischof was killed in a car accident in 1954. His work showed the same genius as that of Henri Cartier-Bresson.

An exhibition sponsored by the Pro Helvetia Foundation and the Museum of Applied Arts, Zürich, was shown at the Building Centre from 21 April to 11 May before going on to the Louvre.

Two of the photographs in the exhibition. The old observatory Jaipur and Meji Temple, Tokyo, are illustrated.



The Department Store

by Denys Lasdun, MBE [F]

On Wednesday 23 March a symposium was held at the RIBA on 'The Shop and its Environment'. The paper reproduced here was one of seven given at the meeting. The cover photo shows a corner of the Peter Robinson store in the Strand designed by Mr. Lasdun.

Such experience as I have had is limited to one building in one place, the Peter Robinson store in the Strand. This is the only one I have done, and even to say 'I have done' is incorrect, because one of the lessons I have learned is that although I had many ideas about a department store each one of them was shown to be absolutely wrong by the client or by the client's architect or both. That has made a very deep impression on me!

I believe that good architecture comes primarily from function. The only thing that matters in store design is how it works, how the architect manipulates what he is told is a 'must' into a memorable image which fits into the context of the surrounding buildings. I am no expert, and I was once told that an expert is someone who goes on making the same mistakes.

The basic experience which I gained was obtained, and the key lessons to which I wish to refer were learned, in buildings built 70 years ago in Chicago. I was there about five years ago and saw the buildings of the 'Chicago school'. In 1870-90 Chicago became the heart of the Middle West and a thriving community, and the challenge went out to architects on a commercial basis that the buildings which were wanted should be put up as quickly as possible, should be as flexible as possible, and should have prestige, in that order. The end-product of that exercise is the work of what has been called the Chicago school of architects and engineers, and they are the most memorable modern buildings that I have ever seen.

I mention this because it has great relevance to what we are talking about today. On the subject of prestige, if we look at these buildings one word again emerges, and it is *elimination*. Everything in the building has been eliminated in favour of the function of the building. Glass and masonry are simply sufficient for fire resistance.

Shopping in a department store, or in any other store, is a social act. That has been referred to twice already, and I mention it again because it gives a clue to what is meant by prestige. When you leave your home to shop you should move through pleasurable surroundings even before you get to the actual building. The exteriors of the buildings - this building, that building and several buildings together - should add up to something which makes this social act a pleasure. From the time that you go through the door of the building, what you see, what your hand touches, how the staircases are placed and everything else should be not only functional but pleasurable.

In the Peter Robinson store I learned a great number of lessons from the staff architect, who had an unerring instinct for where things should go. I had no mental equipment to compete with some of the findings, but two golden rules emerged for architects engaged in this work. The first is that it is necessary to separate at the beginning of a project what is permanent and what is impermanent in the design. By 'impermanent' I mean in particular the key factor, the shop window. The shop window is what the store is interested in, rather than what is above it, and what is right in 1960 will probably be wrong in 1961; it comes, therefore, under the heading of impermanent, and that should be recognised at the beginning of the design.

Secondly, the floor layout. A great deal of heat is generated when people discuss the right way and the wrong way to lay out a floor, but again, in my limited experience, what is right in 1960 will probably be wrong half-way through 1961, and

this should be borne in mind in terms of planning, structure and section.

A third point is that in any department store the goods being shown may undergo a complete change in their nature, so that hard-and-fast rules cannot be laid down. Finally, the store may go bankrupt, in which case the possibility of a change in use has to be borne in mind, because a great deal of capital goes into the making of a building.

On the permanent side, if, as I and others contend, shopping is a social act, people who put up department stores, which are as a rule big buildings, have an obligation to the context in which their building is situated. Department stores are not any more designed solely to sell goods; they are designed to give good service, to provide a pleasurable atmosphere, to sell goods, and to be good neighbours to other buildings.

Within the store there are certain key factors that need watching. In the first place there is movement. The whole business of moving through a store can be either a great confusion or pleasurable clear. To take an example, personally I find that Simpsons has one very good quality, among others, namely that as you move up in the lift or go up the stairs you have a sense of where you are and where everything is. That is a very desirable quality, not achieved particularly well in Peter Robinson's but something for which to strive.

The next key point from the architect's point of view is the need for a pleasurable atmosphere. I am not now discussing aesthetics; I am talking about the quality of the air that you breathe and the lighting as it affects your eyes. Any building of the future which starts off without some fundamental thinking about the servicing of floors, including the fact that they will change their shape and nature, is doomed. Air-conditioning is coming in fast. We have had many references to America. Caution must be exercised in taking points of view from America and transposing them to England. The Americans believe - it is almost a creed over there - that things that are machine-made, including food, are better than nature provides. Their stores are fully air-conditioned, though they are not always comfortable. You will seldom see windows on the main sales floors. They prefer what they manufacture themselves, whereas in England most people when handling a piece of cloth or buying a suit will want to take it, whatever you may argue to the contrary, to a window. These are customs which die hard, and I am not sure that they should die. A store which does not cater for this human quality will fail.

Finally, on the permanent side of the architect's job in terms of the design of the store, there is the fabric of the building. The temptation to plaster the building with twenty-five different materials is hard to resist but must be resisted. Careful thought must be given to the number and type of materials used and to their distribution, and here the key word is quality. The store wishes to project its image *via* the shop window, but for those who want to look above the shop window it is important that quality should permeate all the designs. All this adds up to good architecture, and good architecture is being recognised today as something which assists the flow of selling goods.

[Mr. Lasdun here showed a photograph of a model made of the Peter Robinson store before it was built.]

This is an object-lesson in how not to show a model when

doing a department store in a city. You should never look at your building in isolation but consider it in the context of the buildings to the left and right and opposite. The deep recess at the ground floor is out of date already, because we ought to have upper-level entries and so on, but an architect has sometimes to deal with the situation as he finds it. The big recess gives protection from rain along the whole frontage of the store, but it has another and more important use. At one time the store will decide to display a lot of Christmas trees, and at another time something else. This is where they should go. The more changes the merrier, and they will not disturb the store itself. Perhaps the shop window should not be the dominant feature of the design.

The decision to take a vertical wall right across the first floor was made after a good deal of argument. Good design can come from fairly good compromises, and the compromise here was the use of a technique in constructing the wall and cladding it such that if in 1961 the store wants windows there

it can bash a hole in the wall, because there are construction joints right round. Above that there is a clerestory window, because if you are in a big department store it is nice to be able to peep at the outside world, particularly if it is pouring with rain and you are warm and comfortable inside.

In whatever way you design your stores, do not design them for a quick dramatic effect. Their capital cost is very great and proper provision must be made for maintenance. At the top of this building there is no cornice, but along the roof-edge is a cradle capable of taking a suspended boat from which all maintenance and cleaning can be done. Careful thought must be given to any lettering on a building. The lettering on the Peter Robinson building was done by Edward Wright and designed to be seen from an oblique angle by people in the street. The department store has a tremendous contribution to make to the town scene in its buildings and in its goods, and even in the bill handed to the customer the typography should be good.

A New Educational Framework

by Denis Harper, B.Arch, Ph.D, AMPTI [F]

The Editor requested Dr Denis Harper, who is Professor of Building in the University of Manchester, to express his opinions about a possible framework for education in which building and architectural courses might be more closely linked and in which some scheme for the Technician might feature. In accepting the invitation and offering the article below, Dr Harper wishes to make clear that he is expressing his own present views and not those of any RIBA Committee.

Series of Events

There are clearly very divided views about the present deliberations of the Council of the Institute on the subjects of the architect's responsibilities and his education, and criticism, as always, bursts out more vehemently than complacency. Both of these require the application of a reasonable perspective in considering the Oxford Conference and its aftermath of reports.¹ The desire to improve our value to the community, and attempts to reevaluate the architect's role in the industry can be found in the Cost² and Management³ Conferences, the Yerbury Lectures,⁴ many reports on recent RIBA meetings, including important ones this year with talks by William Allen⁵ and Peter Trench.⁶ In the world of building, the new reorganisation of the Institute of Builders,⁷ the rise of the regional Building Centres⁸ and three recent professorial appointments in building and building science⁹ are also of significance. Deliberations of varying quality have publicised much comment about the leader of the building team, 'universal man', the technician class, general distress about the packaged deal, and in fact a mass of subjects about which we are really not very well informed – and which give point to some study of the essential disciplines of an architect, and the educational framework which the adoption of the Oxford Conference report requires.

We are in danger of being bogged down for want of an acceptable understanding of the roles of the architect and his colleagues – structural engineer, technician and building technologist (i.e. master builder in his modern guise). The risk of special pleading and of developing a scheme admittedly without sufficient discussion and preparation must be taken in the hope of providing a small foundation on which policy decisions on an actual education framework can be made. An attitude and a scheme which might be workable must be attempted.

Building Science and Technology

A possible starting-point is a brief reference to the present courses in building in the University of Manchester, giving

the only degree in building in this country (at present). These courses result from a review of the needs of the contracting side of the industry, but have a relevance to architectural practice. The details of the department have been published elsewhere.¹⁰ The courses in building have grown up alongside those of civil and structural engineering, and many subjects are shared in the early years. The third (final) year is wholly separate, and links technology of building with an appreciation of spatial solutions and character provided these are subjected to careful analysis by modern techniques. The basis is technological, and a three 'A' level entrance is required, including mathematics and physics, which ensures the establishment of a major science discipline before the first year, which can thus immediately be pursued more deeply.

The predominant subjects of the undergraduate course are building technology (construction, structural design and selection, surveying, and production techniques); building science (materials, testing techniques and applied environmental physics); design analysis (history of building, analysis of projects and programmes); and management (contract planning, building finance, and site organisation). A greater awareness of the problems of modern architectural design can be expected from building and structural graduates of the future, and therefore a better collaboration in the field of construction. In present circumstances, in the above subjects, the building student is likely to be more knowledgeable than most architects, and less willing to accept the more specious and transitory aesthetic explanations of the principles on which modern 'functional' design is based.

Post-graduate Work

The concept of educational disciplines in depth permits the extensions of undergraduate study into post-graduate work. Dr. Lea's fine talk at the Oxford Conference¹¹ should be noted here, for the term 'research' is being much abused. Like architecture, the requirements of practical training have tended to limit severely the number of engineering and building graduates who stay at universities for a research

degree, but their number is increasing, as techniques of digital computing, non-destructive testing, comfort standards, materials analysis, mechanical erection, and case studies of various building types and systems require development and extension. All these subjects are receiving attention both at Manchester and Liverpool, and facilities for post-graduate work in these fields are available not only to engineering and science students, but to architects if they are interested and have the right background. Many more students would welcome opportunities in post-graduate work if financial provisions could be improved and if institutes would recognise part of this work as part of the 'practical training' qualifications. We are only at the beginning of systematic study of many of these subjects, and it is important to recognise that all the traditional means of communication – within the industry: drawings, bills, supervision, testing, records and reports will soon require a complete overhaul.

Some B.Sc.Tech. graduates in building have moved into the Schools of Architecture (at third year) and after three years have obtained the degree in architecture. Most, however, are essentially building technologists who enter the big building firms to help with site organisation, contractor's design, contract planning and management.

The Architect's Role

The impact of developments within the whole field of technology, on the social and economic pattern of the community, as well as the building industry should not be taken lightly. These developments are only just beginning, and a reasonable modesty in the light of such scientific erudition would become the architect, and be more profitable than too much intuitive insistence upon theoretical urban patterns and the like. The architect may – by sheer competence, intuitive flair, publicity, and presentation – prosper. As he does so he becomes more of a manager and directly less influential in many elements of design. He relies upon a majority of assistant architects who are unlikely to reach his heights, and who must carry to conclusion schemes which the chief has helped the client to initiate. Architectural education in general is not geared to the role of the disciplined assistant architect, somewhat in contrast to the engineering student who expects that his major employment will be within a large organisation in which he will play a subordinate role, and he usually increases his competence and efficiency within defined boundaries.

It would seem desirable for the architect in thinking of education to redefine his boundaries. Few will deny his leadership in building if, through others, he sees clearly the shape of the social and economic framework which his buildings must reflect. Recognition of architecture as a service is vital – so much posturing must go, particularly in schools which so frequently try to condition social requirements to an architectural pattern. Instead, the time could be used to apply proper techniques of investigation to translate what people want into what they need or, better still, to provide an understanding of the findings of those better qualified to tell us. This understanding of the relative values of conflicting requirements, and the analytical approach to the design problem, is a very considerable task, only possible when the architect's own discipline is mature. This maturity cannot be expected from the present tendencies to spread the architect's studies more thinly and extensively over the ground of other competences. Any attempt to define the architect's expertise must arouse controversy, but perhaps some aspects of the following may be permitted:

1. The recognition of site and environment potential.
2. Spatial planning and structural selection related to specific usage.
3. Assessment of service and installation requirements.

4. Diagnosis of prestige and character of building and its cost distribution.

5. Co-ordination and communications to bring a scheme to finality.

If the architect's education can give him the background by which these fundamental things can be done well, many service and ancillary subjects need only be introduced in outline. He can receive help at technician level on the details of selection of materials and specification, design and production drawings, service installations, surveying, records, and detailed management and inspection. He will require collaboration from the structural engineer, and possibly from the building technologist dealing with contract programme planning, production techniques, services co-ordination and site supervision.

Education

Traditionally the architectural student is always initiating proposals, but never completing them – and only rarely proving them workable by any practical assessment. To solve problems mainly by reference to fashionable aesthetic philosophies not previously subjected to detailed analysis and consideration of case studies is an undisciplined procedure, untenable in technology. In considering a framework for architectural education, it would seem desirable to have more than our present share of sixth-formers who qualify in the sciences at 'A' level. (No statistics are available, but perhaps they could be collected in the next few years. The present revised regulations permit a wide choice of two 'A' level subjects and the Arts faculties and schools do not normally attract students with competence in maths and physics.) The new regulations on standards of entry, and the thinking which has prompted them, expose many immediate problems for the present schools and staffs, and it is obviously important not to leave vacuums, but rather to encourage stages of development which might canalise traditional effort into new channels. In principle, and in the best interests of the industry, joint education involving architects, builders, engineers and quantity surveyors is clearly a worth-while aim, but it is not going to be easy, because of the traditional and distinctive arts and technical frameworks of the separate schools. Even on subjects like construction and theory of structures, the whole approach has tended to be different. Because this is so, it is one of the reasons for attempting a degree of joint education, particularly in the early stages, but this is probably only practicable if the schools of art are able to vest much of their early activities in colleges of technology. This implies that courses in architecture could only continue if they are closely associated with and perhaps ultimately become more or less independent departments within such colleges. The advantages would certainly not be only on the teaching of architecture, for its presence within technology could provide that better perspective of whole concepts and creative thought which many orthodox departments of engineering and building so urgently need. It is important to stress that a similar dilemma in education due to technical development is assailing nearly all the professions and particularly those connected with the building industry. What we seek is a framework on which the whole can prosper. I believe in fact that architects are more conscious of a need for change, but it is as well to remember that builders have become very conscious of the need for the development of building education and a real demand for university-trained men and men at technology level is developing. Education for professional builders can therefore be expected at university level, and the rewards on the production and management side will usually be better than for those occupied with design. I don't think many builders are anxious to invade the design side of the industry provided that this can be competently supplied – and this means, among other things, a real understanding of the builder's needs and his being accepted as a colleague in a joint enterprise.

A Plan

In working out a suggested schematic framework for the immediate future, when the provisions for 'A' level entry into the profession take effect, three important first principles are suggested:

(1) That full-time architectural schools can only be fully effective if they provide facilities for active research work for staff and students at post-graduate level. This means that in general, full-time education can only be satisfactorily conducted at universities – and a few exceptions should not cloud this issue. (Modest and precarious private practice by members of staff hardly ever breaks new ground and within this context cannot be thought of as post-graduate activity. The Bristol Conference¹² on the teaching of cost planning in schools was revealing on this matter.)

(2) Alternative education for the profession should be provided by part-time sandwich or combined courses. This

involves joint participation by professional offices and schools. (The Manchester Regional College of Art¹³ provides an interesting example of this kind of course which is receiving full support from the practising architects and seems set fair for success. It involves two full-time years and five part-time (one day release plus evenings) years.) It is essential for the welfare of the profession that this type of course should be nurtured and developed, with a provision of a positive link between schools and offices. Evening-only part-time education is unlikely to continue to be adequate, because it cannot provide time for creative study and joint exercises.

(3) Professional and educational experience suggest that many students who might do well on the technical side are lost to the profession because there is no immediate field into which to divert them if they start and falter in the early architectural studies. An interrelationship between architectural and building education, both in university and combined education spheres could provide this flexibility.

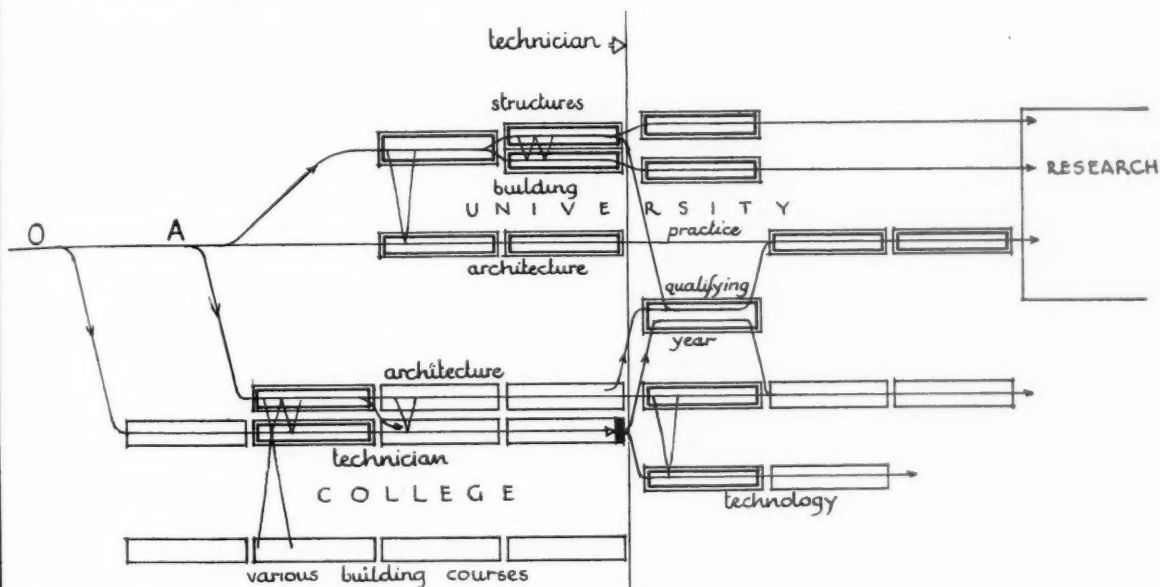


FIGURE A

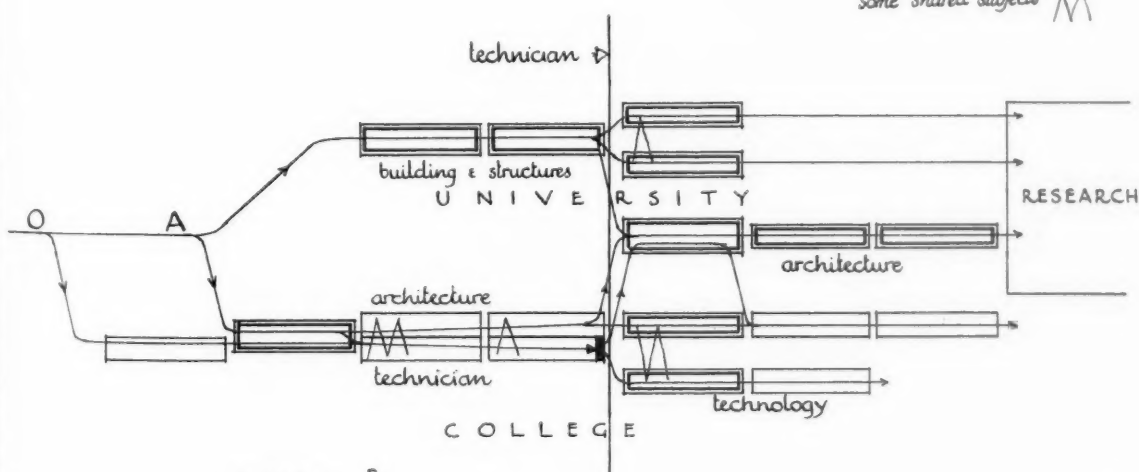


FIGURE B

6.5.60

A schematic pattern which would develop these principles is suggested in figure A. The following explanatory notes are perhaps useful:

(a) With the introduction of 'A' level entry, an advancing of the Intermediate stage, to the end of the university second year.

(b) A suggested practical year outside the university at third year.

(c) Development of parallel six-year combined courses in architecture ('A' level entry) – three years to Intermediate (one full-time) and three years afterwards to final (one full-time).

(d) Development of a four-year technician course ('O' level entry) – office- or industry-based with second year full-time. There would be shared courses with (c) and provision for the clever student to continue into post-advanced technology involving two further years (one full-time). Students who

student quality in the university schools might result, and real opportunities for practice and research by members of staff would develop.

Technician Course

Consideration of the characteristics of the Qualifying Course is an exciting exercise, but better left to others; perhaps the essential headings of the technician course can be outlined. Emphasis here must surely be on a background of physics and building science with a main discipline of building technology. This last would include construction, surveying, workshop production methods, theory of structures, elementary structural design, and services and equipment. In the later stages testing and supervising techniques, office management, records and accounting would be included. Construction and surveying exercises would provide opportunities for careful draughtsmanship and an understanding of advanced building geometry. The pattern might develop as follows:

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
<i>day release</i>	<i>full-time</i>	<i>day release</i>	<i>day release</i>
maths } →	building science →	building science →	design analysis
physics } →	{ theory and design of	theory and design	theory and design
construction	structures	building technology	building technology
geometry and drawing	building technology	quantities	office management and
	building finance and		site organisation
	law		
	history		

start in (c) but who would be better equipped by (d) could move into this course at the end of their first year.

(e) Provision by the universities with RIBA participation of a full-time qualifying course (post-Intermediate) permitting suitable students to jump the bar line from the technician's course (d) into the advanced years of the combined course in architecture. This qualifying course could also provide access for combined course students in the two final years of the university schools of architecture provided they could meet university entrance requirements. (This is one of the reasons for making the qualifying course a university-based course, to permit three full-time years for such students, which is usually a university requirement for a degree.)

(f) University building and structural students would normally complete their Part I examination at the end of their second year. Some students might at this point move into the Qualifying Course in architecture, but most, at present, would continue to Part II and degree.

This general pattern would permit many of the existing facilities for education to function up to Intermediate (or technician) level, and suggests a more important barrier at this point. Where technicians were concerned to qualify as architects, the qualifying course would have to provide some relationship to 'A' level standards. The possibility of obtaining these standards in physics and history of architecture, for example, might be considered. The general recommendation that the Institute's examinations should gradually be withdrawn might be applied to the pattern of figure A, whereby the RIBA vest their final examinations in the recognised schools but continue the intermediate examinations in close association with the Ministry of Education until the developing technical standards can be suitably laid down.

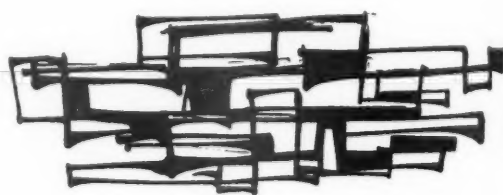
Eventually, though this is even more speculative, the pattern might simplify into figure B, where the universities might provide the three advanced years only – with entry from the university departments of building and structures, and from the combined courses of architecture and building. Improved

Many of these subjects could be shared with the architect's combined course.

The above educational framework is indisputably an Aunt Sally and may be considered unnecessary, revolutionary or simply special pleading by many. In these circumstances it has the merit of having no official stamp, though many details result from rewarding conversations with particular architects and other professionals.

REFERENCES

- 1 Report of the Committee on the Oxford Architectural Education Conference, JNL. RIBA, November 1959, pp.4-18.
- 2 Cost Control Conferences held at Great Missenden, Bristol, York and Manchester.
- 3 Management Conferences held at Sundridge Park in 1957, 1958 and 1959.
- 4 Yerbury Foundation Lectures. *Mechanical Services and Architecture*, by Jorgen Varming, ARCHTS. JNL., 28 May 1959, pp. 796-7. *Research into the Interplay of Design and Production*, by J. C. Weston, JNL. RIBA, February 1960, pp.121-8.
- 5 *The Profession in Contemporary Society*, by William Allen at the RIBA, 8 March 1960. JNL. RIBA, May 1960, pp.251-64.
- 6 *Looking Ahead at the Building Industry*, by Peter Trench at the RIBA, 25 March 1960.
- 7 Institute of Builders amended institution. *BUILDER*, 8 May 1959, p.840.
- 8 Regional Building Centres (in addition to the parent body in London) now established in Bristol and Manchester.
- 9 Chairs have been created at Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield.
- 10 *Degree Courses in Building*, by Denis Harper, *BUILDER*, 6 November 1959, pp.581-2.
- 11 *Advanced Training, Research and Development*, by F. M. Lea, JNL. RIBA, November 1958, pp.5-6.
- 12 Architectural Teachers' Seminar on Cost Control, Bristol, 21-23 October 1959.
- 13 *Manchester Regional College of Art. Combined Course in Architecture*. General Note, JNL. RIBA, May 1959, p.257.



The architect's skill is creative, technical and professional. He must first imagine a physical shape which will fulfil his client's requirements then design it so that it functions properly, then supervise the building of it to see that the workmanship and the cost are what the client has a right to expect. In all these things he is the client's own agent. He identifies himself with his client's ambitions and makes it his professional responsibility to see that the client gets true value for the money he is investing in the project. His service is direct, personal, and above all independent.

The architect's fee is a percentage of the cost of the building work. It is governed by the RIBA Conditions of Engagement and Scale of Professional Charges. Fees for such services as selecting site, converting old buildings or surveying existing properties are also laid down. The fee is a direct payment by the client to the architect he has chosen to represent him.



the ARCHITECT

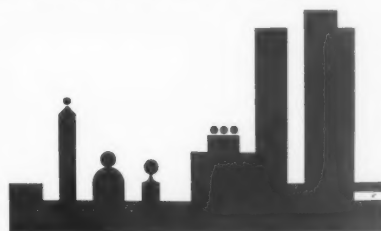
offers you skill

If you do not know an architect personally the Royal Institute of British Architects will put you in touch with their local Allied Society or Branch who will give you names of architects who work in your neighbourhood and who will appreciate your particular problem. You should then interview these architects and visit the buildings they have designed and built. Your choice can be guided both by the personal qualities of the men concerned and by the quality of their work.

When you choose an architect, you choose a professional standard of building.



the past and the present



'Meet the Architect in Your Life': two of the 28 posters which will be displayed during 'Architecture Week'. The cover picture this month is reproduced from part of the right-hand poster. They were designed by Theo Crosby [4] with letterpress by Donne Avenell

A Fine But Difficult Calling

An Architect's Lament

by Albert Laprade

*'Tout est mobile et périlleux'*¹

From all time, the architect's calling has been such a passionately exciting game that kings themselves have taken a fancy for it. Dismayed by the brevity of life, and of oblivion, the minds of men have always been haunted by the idea of creation and survival.

In November 1915, after one of his customary rages, which was remembered for a month, Lyautey, on the site of a new park at Casablanca, tendered an apology, accompanied by an aside in these curious terms: 'How lucky you are to be an architect. Men are ungrateful. Of anything I have been able to do for them, nothing will remain. Whereas architects at least leave trees and stones.' But not without worry!

At one time, Power was concentrated. Now, it is diluted in the extreme. There is not a minister, a member of parliament, a mayor, a civil servant, a financier, a writer, or a pretty woman who does not think him- or herself absolute master in his or her own field, and what is more, an infallible expert in architecture. To begin with, this adds ever more complications to our calling, complex enough already with its multiplicity of laws, regulations and controls.

¹ Paul Valéry to André Gide (1898).

But this is not all. Political and social evolutions have disastrous repercussions when they cause indiscipline and disorder, a state of affairs that is inimical to our calling, which requires just the contrary.

This, without taking into account the deep disturbances that follow an excess of bureaucratic tyranny, with all that means in narrow-mindedness, partiality and friendly or unfriendly machinations.

Today, we have on the one hand our most-favoured individuals who benefit by miraculously engineered commissions and contracts; on the other hand, the pitiful, poor ones, living how they may, on the crumbs. For the latter, to carry out each year one school, two or three low-cost schemes of 50 dwellings constitutes an extremely difficult operation. To begin with, they must obtain all the 'technical' consents, which means that their schemes, on awkward sites rejected by others, must be started again four or five times over, the several controlling authorities wanting systematically the opposite to that which is offered up to them.

First obstacle race: the site layout. A very queer game, of which the rules change like the colours in the sky. Next, the

plan of the dwelling unit: a good one; in fact the only real solution: that's another worry! Not on account of the preferences voiced by the users (to whom little consideration is given), but because of a whim hatched in the brain of someone 'inspired' by the Art of Architecture. And the oddest thing about the hatching of these various 'Gospel truths' is that in six months' time the latest hatching is no longer valid . . . and that the same thing will happen the next time.

The scheme is thus offered up, mauled and remauled, under the directions of some minor official, on the lowest rung of the ladder, for whom the regulations are the regulations, as they say in the *gendarmérie*.

At last the scheme, by divine Providence, is passed!

But today nothing is simple. To be sure of having a tenderer, to avoid collusion (really!), a list of 'approved persons' is thrust under your nose, persons whom you know neither from Eve nor from Adam, in spite of their testimonials of important works (who hasn't such certificates today?). But you still know absolutely *nothing* of their real worth.

Thanks to notices plastered all over France, you at last get your tenderers. It is then that the real drama begins! If the work is to be carried out in Paris, you are offered an assortment of provincial firms; if in the provinces, an assortment of Parisian firms; or else a string of Parisian and provincial firms grouped together under some mysterious agreement rarely advantageous to the State. Fortunate is the architect in whose orchestra at least half of the executants are known to him. For, when lost in the fog with the others, he will suffer anguish!

By no means are we overlooking all the difficulties that contractors have to contend with. But, apart from the solid, substantial and well-organised firms, how many are there of recent origin, vague 'limited' companies of very limited responsibility . . . and only too often the scene is as follows.

A perfect start: the heads of firms are present in person at the first meeting, protesting their utter dedication to the task. To hear them, they have the most remarkable office staffs, abundant labour available, and all the requisite materials. But, if the excavations are dug smartly, then is the time to sing small, for simultaneously, out of the ground appear both brickwork and troubles! One fine morning, the excellent site foreman, to whom you had been introduced, disappears. He has been packed off to another site, more important and urgent than yours. You had been promised a sufficiency of skilled operatives. In fact, there are few about, recruited with difficulty through advertisements in the local press. But, of course, the situation is temporary. Tomorrow, or Monday following (at the latest), the labour force will be doubled, tripled, and the excellent foreman, whom you met the first day, will be back.

But this is really all comedy. If, by any chance, the walls are rising as they should, this will be only causing much worry to other trades who are finishing work on other sites and are not yet in a position to start on yours immediately. However, the labour force that is just finishing (?) three thousand dwellings at Caën will be with you very shortly (unfortunately, we know the meaning of 'shortly' in the Building Industry). Meantime, your site seems devoid of labour, or, if you do happen to get a glimpse of any, it is looking out of windows or having 'snacks'. Later, on the site, you will see creatures unknown to you: plasterers, fixers of joinery, tilers or paviours, piece-workers engaged by your tendering firms, sometimes even by their sub-contractors, who laugh rudely at anything you may say to them. Above all, never again do you catch sight of the real boss. And the office staff turns up when it can. How could it be otherwise? Your tenderer has pulled off ten other very important 'deals' at Nancy, Le Havre, Marseilles, Toulouse, Lyons, Bordeaux and Paris.

The boss, the clerical staff, the sub-contractors and labour force are playing at merry-go-rounds between the more important sites. From week to week you are fed on unkept promises and tall stories: the terrorists have frightened away

the North African labour, the younger clerical staff has been drafted into the forces and sent to Algeria, the site foreman has been operated on for a sudden appendicitis, has just lost his mother-in-law, or his wife has had a baby; the workmen are on holiday and are not yet back, etc. If the site be in Paris, according to the season, you are told about work for the Home Arts Exhibition, the Motor Show or the Trade Fair, etc. If at Le Mans, the '24 hours', or the 'four days', for which preparations last for a month and require the entire labour force. Important, priority contracts for which a client in a hurry will pay cash! All this without taking into consideration the 'beginning of school-term' which, in any town in France, may occupy everyone from 1 September to 15 November. But tomorrow, always tomorrow, it will be 'all yours'. When you get cross, the contractor will confess that he hasn't slept for a week. The State owes him 200 million francs (so it seems) and he is running around trying to raise 10 million before next Saturday. His banking worries seem quite terrifying. You are left wondering at the interest that the unfortunate fellow takes in your job and the technical problems of its execution.

The poor contractor, you can guess, has not only money troubles but labour troubles too. In fact, at the least criticism his gang will pack up and join his competitor. In some instances, an entire building-labour force will disappear suddenly. The reason: an aircraft or a motor-car factory has just started up or is enlarging its works, taking over, at any price, bricklayers, wood-workers, locksmiths, joiners, electricians, painters, etc., and is paying labourers the same rates as skilled operatives. What can the architect do amid this organised muddle, with nobody at the top to phase the operations according to the available labour?

It is the same comedy with materials. At one time, doors and windows were made near the job. You had them on the day they were needed. But an astonishing new bait has been discovered, called 'industrialisation'. At last! The Marseilles contractor can thus order his doors from Rouen or Mézières-Charleville (or vice-versa). Everything was ready, three months ago, to receive them, but they do not arrive. They will be there at Easter (without fail). They are still being awaited at Whitsun. They will arrive next week. And this time for certain! At last you hear that the 3,000 doors have arrived . . . but warped, spotted, crushed, the corners broken in transit, unacceptable, and the entire consignment has to be returned. Whence six months of extra delay. The same comedy for the prefabricated partitions being made 200 or 300 kilometres away. With pipes, radiators, boilers, sanitary fittings, telephone installations, lifts, bricks, cement, plaster, tiles, the delays are unheard-of; or at least furnish the classical excuses for delays on the part of the contractors. You can always reply that the only course open is to determine the contract, stop the work and invite new tenders, ruin the defaulter and start again from scratch. Easily said. But with the length of time required for the correct procedures in our administrations, themselves subject to endless controls, and the obligation to be over-nice on points of integrity, even leaving aside the time value, to paralyse the site for several months is not a solution. What would the clients say, who only have one idea in mind: to take possession of the works?

Today, everything is relatively simple for the 'big boys', who are well organised and have well-lined coffers; they can emerge with a profit. But everything is difficult for the small man, who becomes maddened by regulations and papers of every colour which cause him greater worry than the job itself. You can understand how it is that well-set-up contractors will suddenly abandon you in order to take on factories, warehouses, banks, with the certainty of being paid on the 27th of each month with a well-backed cheque (or even to build roads, canals and bridges with engineers, who show infinitely more initiative and independence).

But it is where maintenance work is concerned, for corporations or for private individuals, that the life of an architect is at its most infernal. For the least intervention, his fees are

mortgaged in telephone calls, reminder letters, and innumerable site meetings, abortive on account of the impudent absence of the executants.

On the occasion of a 'study-group meeting' we heard a conversation between some of these famous experts on organisation who are busy reforming our industries, including Building. One of them had a kitchen-sink tap, the other a ball-valve in a W.C. cistern, neither of which would close down. Neither of them could find a contractor, small jobbing builder, or even a workman who would *deign* to get him out of these odious, irritating but very minor troubles. An example of how, in building matters, there is theory . . . and practice. Alas! at the bottom of it all lies the disproportion between the advantages received by workers in other industries and those in building.

To make matters worse, the role of the architect has never been so complicated as it is today, with the confusion that reigns over the actual quality of materials. Whether it be a question of foundations, of concrete, of heating, of metals, of the innumerable new brands of goods, he is obliged, under penalty of delaying the work, to make rapid decisions without the means for having everything investigated in advance. Whilst in receipt of insufficient remuneration, he is confronted with specious arguments about American methods or those of consulting offices, and in addition is expected to take on enormous risks, since he is forcibly associated, by savage contract, with contractors of whom he does not know the moral worth, the technical competence or the financial status. Society takes advantage of the tradition that architects have always so loved their work that they will accept anything, so long as they can build.

A manufacturer of aircraft or motor-cars may deliver a machine with a fault in the metal that may cause the death of hundreds: he is not dismayed; no more than the engineer-officials! A manufacturer of shoes or clothing may send you appalling rubbish: you only had to refuse to buy it. Doctors prescribe medicines, patients die, others may be maimed for life. There is nothing very grave about that: the remedy was guaranteed by the State! But there is no escape for the architect. The smallest chip off a corner, the slightest patch of efflorescence or dampness, the least crack (if only due to the shrinkage of cement) becomes a pretext for a lawyer's letter. It is so convenient to be able to put off the big accounts for a few months or to obtain an enhanced discount!

Everything is so complex too in building. The most *recherché* time-charts and reckonings can be upset by the most elementary and deceptive psychological phenomena.

Industrialisation is one thing, but Building is another. In factories, the works foremen can see everything from their glass boxes. Even the workmen are caught up in what some people call 'the infernal rhythm of the machine'. On the other hand, inside our immense modern buildings there is little human contact between the leaders and the led. So many cells become so many hiding places that facilitate chatter and stoppages (particularly in the higher blocks), all leading to an immense loss of output. If the works happen to be of any size, the proletarian 'mystique' comes into full play, with wonderfully organised trade-union cells, bringing about simultaneously the outbidding of each other for higher pay and the stirring up of disorderliness.

Because of the scattered activities of the bigger firms, those engaged in building and public works are obliged to recruit whomsoever they can on the spot. To get to know the mentality of those innumerable workers in whom both the worst and the best can be found, it is a good plan to read that curious book *Kilowatt*. The most appalling consequences arise from the least lapse of conscientiousness. What conscience, however, can workers have, of whom many are no longer interested in what they are doing?

The phenomenon is not particular to Building, it may be found on all public works sites. How many times, on our way round these vast sites, which also contain many nooks and corners, have we found groups of ten or twenty men

'arguing the toss'. This does not seem to worry the engineers and contractors unduly. Nonchalantly, they will admit the loss of a percentage of time in their reckoning. But in the larger industrial works everything can be thrashed out by local agreements, whilst our buildings ultimately come under the jurisdiction of tribunals. Whilst on the big public works there are considerable control staffs, the architect, paid by fees of which half are eaten up in the cost of preparing drawings, finds it quite impossible to maintain staffs of engineers, engineering assistants and supervisors in permanent residence on the site, and of whom the remuneration can be 'lost' in the total of expenses. Furthermore, a blunder in public works is often overlooked. In building work, on the other hand, it is always a matter of gravity. Take a simple example of floor heating: imagine, in a heating system, a few coils that are not strictly level; a piece of rag or cotton-waste has remained in a pipe (put there to keep dirt out of the end of the pipe). Its removal gets overlooked, the coil is welded and concreted-in. And on with the test! How, in tens of kilometres of piping, can the wretched architect discover such an idiocy (whether intentional or not) on the part of a workman who came from heaven knows where and who has disappeared long since? Particularly when some industrial firms finish their contracts in record time and leave you instantly, with no possibility of verification or of final adjustments. If your site is at Brest, try getting an engineer, a clerk, or a workman from some firm in the Rhône Valley to come and oil a few locks!

In the past, the structure of the Building Industry was intimate. Architects seldom changed their builders. Bosses, clerical staff, and workmen took a pride in work well executed. There was a kind of 'guild' atmosphere, with all that that signified in fine traditions. But today, finance and commerce dominate everything. Nevertheless, not everyone can extemporise as leader of a firm. The role demands particular gifts of intelligence, competence, energy, pertinacity, and a real sense of leadership, with all that this means in firmness, in flexibility and in understanding of men. For it means no less than the co-ordination of the activities of creatures who are becoming more and more nervous, envious, and sometimes full of hatred. And the capital importance of the financial side always lurks in the background. A relaxation here or there, and the whole bag of tricks will collapse. The architect feels this, understands the difficulties; but in this world of disarray, surrounded by an appearance of prosperity, he remains the victim in control. As leader of a heterogeneous orchestra, more or less out of control, with continual gaps arising from actual or potential bankruptcies, his position is often humiliating.

So, rarely have we seen an age so passionately interesting or so dangerous. Erstwhile, each trade was a trade. From father to son the work was hard, without hope of immediate results. But times have changed. All of a sudden, in the last ten years, building has become a kind of racket, fascinating, and safe for quite a long time. 'Smart guys', who, during the war made a pile in butter, eggs and cheese, are now selling prefabricated materials, doors, windows, paints, etc. Often they take out Swiss, German or American licences, and start off with a great show of advertising, prospectuses, and overtures for political backing. That might have worked perfectly in countries either conscientious or very rich, where they build for a maximum durability of 40 years, where insurances are the order of the day and where architects are not held responsible for everything. Such is not the case with us. Take the example of paints: once upon a time architects knew about red lead, prepared on the job and used fresh; they knew about white lead, linseed oil, genuine turpentine, and they recognised three or four brands of good paint, matt or high-gloss. Now there are 50 or more, made by people who, ten years back, knew nothing of the whole business. But they confuse you with clap-trap, with scientific-sounding names having wonderful endings in -al, in -ol or in -ine, which remind you of those names of pharmaceutical products that cure you of everything. Alas! it is only necessary to look up at one of our

great multi-storey blocks to tremble with apprehension at the sight. After a year, some of these great schemes cut a sorry figure. Metal windows and balconies that started white are now red with rust that is being washed down the new façades (even before six months are up). The cursed paints with mysterious names have some singular properties. They may not protect the metal, but they jam the fastenings so effectively and so rapidly that it becomes a major operation to open and close the windows. Hence the breaking of innumerable panes of glass. On woodwork, the same kind of trouble as on metal: these materials being expansible, slight crazing or blistering quickly becomes noticeable in our modern paints that have no elasticity. Then they wrinkle, flake and fall off. Architects of the highest reputation (and we would add builders, too) fall for them. The manufacturer to whom you address your complaints replies: 'My paint was excellent, but how did the foreman mix it up?' or 'My paint should only be used in dry weather'. A good joke – when you work in a foggy climate where it is drizzling on five days out of seven and you are pressed to hand over the building in a hurry! Blessed are the architects whose paints have held till the building was handed over! For the others, what agony and what humiliation! Immense new buildings threaten to become lamentable wrecks before ten years are out. Sliding metal doors or windows will rapidly refuse to slide. Tenants, only too glad to hold up payment of rent, will say that they have a right to open and close their windows as they please! And what kind of appearance will the façades without cornices or sills present, with their timber or metal windows flush with the outside face, when the paint has totally and quickly vanished? For in France a finished building is supposed to require no maintenance for ten years. . . . Such practices and materials may be all very well in America or in Britain where they have a mania for painting and repainting, but detestable in France where every pretext is taken to avoid 'maintenance'. We mention the exteriors, but what can we say of the interiors with the clumsy use of rollers by so many operatives who are only painters in name?

And among all this disorder, a few labourers wander aimlessly around carrying a plank on the shoulder, breaking a pane here, splintering an arris there, marking the paintwork in corridors and staircases, without the least concern!

If the architect receives little help from the lower orders, he is even worse served from above.

In our day and age everything is industrialised and commercialised. The great aim is not to build well, but to manufacture and sell goods at the greatest profit. At the summit: the Board of Directors, a cunning display of admirals, generals, and retired higher civil servants, with a scattering of titled personalities well versed in horse-racing and, of course, a few unemployed ministers. All this world is manufacturing and selling reinforced concrete, joinery, plumbing, etc., without knowing the least thing about it. The essential thing is to pull off some fat deals, thanks to 'friendships'. Everything can be arranged if the Chairman-director-general has a little competence and can engage a really suitable technical manager. But the trouble is that the technical manager, conscious of his essential role, claims one fine day a salary commensurate with his services. . . . This usually ends in his dismissal. The colleagues of the technical adviser follow their chief. Result: the architect finds himself face to face with a scintillating company in which each individual knows precisely nothing about anything. One can appreciate the ease of the relationship! And of the technical outcome! This is one of the

most curious phenomena of our economic organisation. Without wishing to generalise, the architect, with this type of building 'industrialist', sees stars of every colour. Impossible to appeal to the summit, all the more because you learn one day that for the chairman, building is a secondary interest; his main interest is in a factory making enamelled saucepans near Lunéville, and which brings in the big money. You may ring up your 'firm': impossible to get anybody on the end of the line who knows a thing about your unfortunate job, in spite of five or six lines and a staff of 200 at headquarters.

One can get an idea of the harm being done to the principle of building industrialisation by this perfected commercialisation, with its total lack of competent organisation and conscientious staff.

And the roofs that fly off in gales, and the condensation on so-called economical walls and floors! For having listened to practitioners who advised the sensationally 'cheap', how many architects find themselves up against terrible faults, and themselves alone responsible? Indeed, the greatest deceptions follow from the great present-day 'mystique'; that of lower prices and quicker completions, imposed by technocrats as powerful as they are ignorant (of building matters).

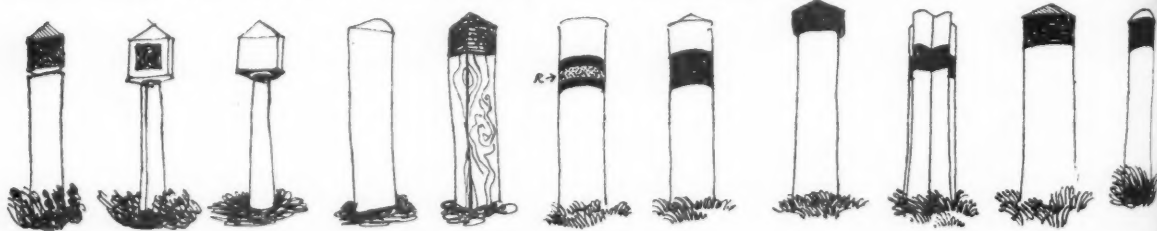
There is no end to the catalogue of disappointments which result from the contamination of building by politics and by commercial and industrial techniques. Because of excessive demand, because of the desire to make a lot of money quickly, and because of the lack of conscientiousness and the lack of proper training for labour, the architect must work under extremely dangerous conditions. The materials that are snatched up as soon as they come out of the factories are a constant source of worry; cements delivered the day following manufacture and causing disastrous shrinkages; plasters adulterated by chemicals, with detestable consequences, etc. The list of disagreeable surprises in store for those in charge of building works would be a long one. It would be a good time, too, for the Profession, or a group such as the UIA (International Union of Architects) to draw up the balance sheet of 15 years of experience, not only in France but abroad. The conclusions would be very instructive. It would be realised that 'technicians' in offices are guiding us by their 'imperative directives' towards catastrophes, leaving the architect to extricate himself from the mess as best he may, face to face with an expert and a tribunal, the more severe when the architect is reputed to have been engaged on important works in the preceding years.

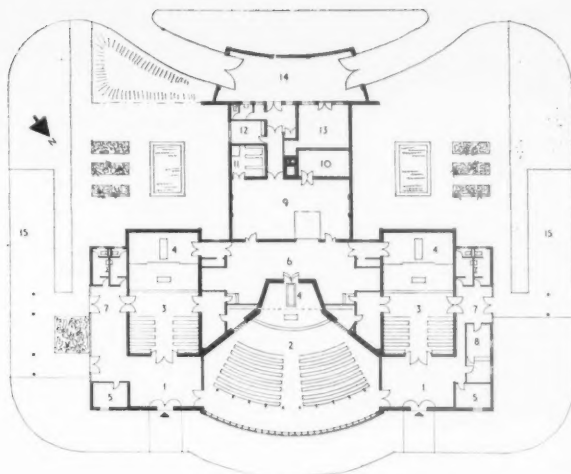
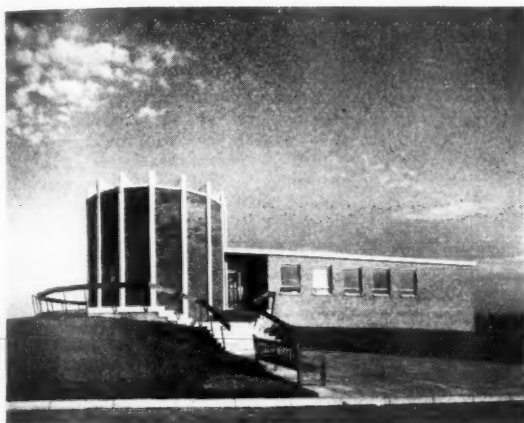
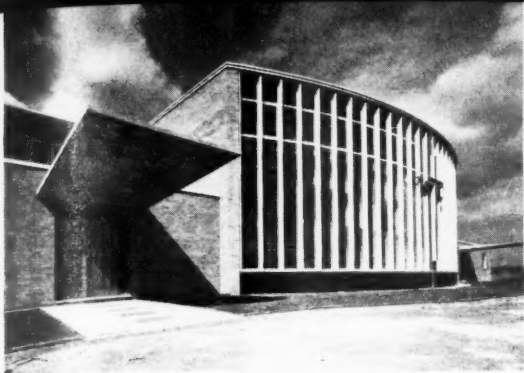
The industrialist who is classified in the 'higher income brackets' may pay heavy taxes, but what is left to him cannot be taken away. He can sleep peacefully. Whereas architects, especially those in the public eye and with the best connections and the most work, remain exposed to the most humiliating and disastrous consequences. For to carry out huge contracts, without material possibility of supervision, augments considerably the chances of being landed with some substantial law-suits.

The Little Sisters of the Poor would find much inspiration in starting up a few additional rooms in their homes for architects. . . . The latter will happily find some consolation in reading up the Book of Job!

Acknowledgment

The foregoing article was translated by R. B. White [A] from 'Les Architectes', II, published by the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement, Paris, 1959, and is printed by courtesy of SADG.





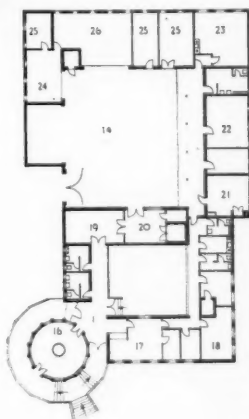
Key: 1 Entrance Hall. 2. Main Chapel. 3. Chapel. 4. Catafalque. 5. Vestry. 6. Committal Room. 7. Exit Hall. 8. Waiting Room. 9. Furnace Room. 10. Fan Room. 11. Urn Store. 12. Staff Room. 13. Boiler and Meter Room. 14. Yard. 15. Wreaths. 16. Chapel of Remembrance. 17. General Office. 18. Registrar. 19. Viewing Room. 20. Receiving Room. 21. Heating Chamber. 22. Drying Room. 23. Staff Dining Room. 24. Mason's Shop. 25. Stores. 26. Garage.

Blackley Cemetery

This building was awarded the RIBA Architecture Bronze Medal in the area of the Manchester Society of Architects for the three-year period ending 31 December 1959. Architect: Leonard C. Howitt, M.Arch., Dip.TP, MTP1 [F], City Architect, Manchester.

The Blackley Crematorium and Earth Burial Chapels building is symmetrical in layout, with two small chapels flanking a large central one with Committal Room, Furnace Rooms and offices at the rear.

The approach to this building is along carefully laid out roads through undulating grounds to the main Crematorium approach from where the main façade is viewed. This has at its centre focal point a cross formed in Blue Mosaic and terrazzo measuring 17 ft. high by 6 ft. across, behind which there is a coloured and stained glass window between cast Portland stone mullions 22 ft. 6 in. high which rise from a cill over a faceted Black Granite plinth. On each side of this Main Chapel window are the entrances with cantilevered concrete canopies which provide cover from cars to the chapels.



The Main Chapel is fan-shaped on plan, having splayed side walls of Uxbridge Flint bricks which converge on the Catafalque area.

The Registrar's Block is situated at the opposite end of the main approach to the chapels and Crematorium building and consists of a Chapel of Remembrance, Mortuary Chapel, public lavatories, Registrar's offices and accommodation for the cemetery staff. The public rooms and Registrar's rooms are planned to form a rectangle about a patio which has been planted and paved.

The predominant feature of this building is the Chapel of Remembrance formed externally with black bricks to follow the Duodecagonal plan shape with vertical cast stone fins at each corner. This gives a contrast with the simple lines of the adjacent accommodation built using golden brown facing bricks.



Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [4]

IN PARLIAMENT

Demolitions at Euston Station. Lord Faringdon: My Lords, I beg leave to ask the Question which stands in my name on the Order Paper.

[The Question was as follows:

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether it is a fact that the British Transport Commission has served on the planning authority (the London County Council) a notice of intention to demolish the Doric Arch and the Great and Shareholders' Halls at Euston Station which is a listed building; and whether they have any statement to make.]

The Earl of Dundee: Yes, my Lords. Formal notice was given to the London County Council on 17 February of intention to demolish these listed buildings. I understand that the Council are obtaining independent advice on the need to demolish the Great Hall and adjoining Shareholders' Room, and the British Transport Commission are co-operating in this inquiry. The Council are also exploring the possibility of re-erecting the Doric Arch on a new site. My right honourable friend the Minister of Housing and Local Government is keeping in touch with developments.

Lord Faringdon: My Lords, I thank the noble Earl for that very full reply. May I ask him whether, in view of the considerable anxiety which has been raised in interested circles, he will impress upon the British Transport Commission the undesirability of destroying what is in fact our only handsome station in London, and whether Her Majesty's Government will, if necessary, be prepared to find, or help to find the necessary funds to preserve these architectural monuments?

The Earl of Dundee: My Lords, I am sure the British Transport Commission are aware of these considerations, and I think it is clear that they are not proposing to proceed with this work until the inquiry has been concluded. With regard to the possible financing of re-erecting the Arch, or preventing anything from being pulled down, I think I would have to ask the noble Lord to put down another Question about that. (13 April 1960.)

Local Government. Buildings of Historic Interest. Sir F. Markham asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs whether he is aware that his lists of buildings of architectural or historic interest, compiled in accordance with Section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, are inadequate as regards Grade III buildings, since they are disregarded by owners and local councils alike; and what proposals he has for stopping further waste of public money on such projects.

Sir K. Joseph: The supplementary list of Grade III buildings imposes no obligations upon owners. The list is issued for the guidance of local planning authorities, who, I believe, generally take it into account when considering development proposals

affecting buildings on the list. The material for both the statutory and the supplementary list is obtained from the same survey and my right hon. Friend is satisfied that the value of the supplementary list justifies the small extra cost of preparing it. (7 April 1960.)

BUILDINGS FOR YOUTH SERVICE

Minister Explains £3 Million Building Programme. Sir David Eccles, Minister of Education, in a circular to local education authorities, describes the procedure for the £3 million Youth Service building programme, which he has already announced. The programme covers both local education authority and local voluntary building projects.

Local education authorities may apply at once to have projects included in the programme, which covers all jobs costing more than £1,000.

On the general design of youth clubs the circular stresses the need for authorities to take direct account of those who will use the new buildings. Many of the new projects will introduce relationships between architect and client which are novel in the field of educational building. The Minister expresses the hope that architects, and those responsible for the planning of youth clubs, will go as far as they reasonably can towards meeting the wishes of their potential customers.

The circular suggests that students in local colleges and schools of art might not only help with ideas but also carry them out. Youth club members also might well enjoy the challenge of creating their own common room and canteen atmosphere on a 'do-it-yourself' basis.

Under the new arrangements it will be possible to design a youth club as an integral part of a secondary school or a community centre. There will be no objection to youth service facilities being used for other purposes. They could be used, for example, in the afternoon by old people's associations or women's organisations, when the clubs are not wanted for their main purpose.

A development project for the youth service will be undertaken soon by the Development Group of the Ministry's Architects and Building Branch. For the time being youth service building projects are to be treated as major projects so that information can be collected for a Ministry Building Bulletin.

Detailed arrangements

The programme will cover all local education authority youth service building projects costing more than £1,000 and all youth service projects undertaken by voluntary organisations and aided from Exchequer funds. Authorities must continue to use their general investment allocation for 'minor' works to cover jobs of £1,000 or less in value. The programme is specifically concerned with capital expenditure, i.e. with the gross costs of new buildings and the adaptation or alteration of existing buildings.

The Minister will continue to make grants under the Social and Physical Training Grant Regulations, 1939, to local voluntary organisations towards the capital cost of providing new or improved facilities for young people. Organisations will be required, as hitherto, to submit their applications through local education authorities. Grants will be available towards the purchase of sites and buildings, and expenditure on new buildings, adaptations, furniture, equipment and professional fees.

The previous limit of Ministry grant, which was £5,000 for any individual project, has been removed. In assessing the amount of grant for voluntary projects the Minister will consider all jobs on their merits and regardless of size. In general, however, the grant will not be more than half the cost of the project as finally approved, or three-quarters of the cost when Ministry grant is combined with a local authority grant. If a local voluntary project is to attract grant a substantial number of members of the organisation concerned must be between 14 and 20 years of age.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Educational Building. Circular 6/60 dated 13 April states that the school building programme for 1960-1 marks the beginning of five years' increased effort to improve the quality of primary and secondary education. Large building programmes are also in hand for technical education, for the training of teachers and for other educational services. These programmes will place a considerable burden on the technical and administrative staff of many Local Education Authorities.

The Minister therefore asks all the authorities concerned, and especially those who have not previously carried out large programmes, to review their arrangements for handling educational building projects, and to consider whether anything more can be done to streamline procedures and improve efficiency. In particular the Minister hopes that authorities will take full advantage of the longer notice now given of future building programmes to begin acquiring sites in good time, and to decide their architectural staffing (including where necessary the employment of private architects) well ahead.

The Minister also asks authorities to do all they can to help those responsible for voluntary projects, particularly in the acquisition of sites, and in hastening the submission of plans to the Ministry.

For his part, the Minister has decided to make the following changes:

- (a) to follow compilation of the 1962-3 school building programme by settling on a provisional basis the main lines of the programmes for 1963-4 and 1964-5;
- (b) to speed up the final approval of plans and estimates of cost for new county and controlled schools, by introducing a system of certification that the main controls have been complied with;
- (c) as part of (b) above, to introduce a unit formula for the calculation of premises grant on accommodation provided in new schools for the meals service;
- (d) to simplify the procedures for certain minor projects.

The Minister has also reviewed the limits of cost for new schools, technical colleges and other educational buildings, and has

Correspondence

decided that some easement is now required if authorities generally are to maintain a reasonable standard of building and avoid excessive future maintenance costs.

The school building programmes for 1963-4 and 1964-5. The Minister hopes that authorities will begin identifying proposals as soon as possible, and particularly those which are likely to be difficult from the point of view of sites, Section 13 notices or design, so that these projects can wherever possible be discussed together with those proposed for inclusion in the 1962-3 programme.

Final approval of new county and controlled schools. Projects should continue to be submitted for final approval as described in paragraphs 24 and 25 of Administrative Memorandum 3/60. If they are in a position to do so, Authorities may, however, enclose with the plans and Form S.B.16 a certificate, S.B.33, in the form shown in the Appendix to this Circular. Where a properly completed certificate is enclosed, the Authority may expect final approval to be given within seven working days of the receipt of the documents by the Ministry.

SWEDISH BUILDING LEGISLATION

In the *Swedish Architectural Review* for 1960 in volume 3 the following article in English appeared and may be of interest.

The present building legislation, comprising a Building Act and Building Statutes, came into force in 1947. Almost immediately thereafter, the work of revision started and this has now resulted in the new Building Statutes of 1959 and certain alterations to the Building Act.

Detailed regulations were formerly to be found in the local building by-laws and the Advice to Building Statutes issued by the Royal Board of Building and Planning. These regulations and certain directions of a detailed character are now incorporated in the Advice, thus making the same regulations valid all over the country.

The alterations in the Building Act mean, moreover, a higher degree of decentralisation than before. The town plans will as a rule be ratified by the county governments and dispensations decided by the municipal building committees. The principle that the local government is the responsible planning authority is still further stressed. It was already the duty of the local authorities to decide where and when urban development should be permitted. Such development may not take place without a statutory plan. The municipal building committees will now be solely local government bodies and will no longer contain a member elected by the State.

Of particular interest, having regard to the urgent parking problem which has been created in Sweden by reason of its high degree of motorisation, is the fact that the regulations now make possible demands for the provision of off-street parking even in areas already built-up. A parliamentary committee with instructions to make a comprehensive investigation into the problem of parking will be appointed.

WAR DAMAGE (CLEARANCE PAYMENTS) ACT, 1960

This Act received the Royal Assent on 13 April and makes provision for the Commission to make payments for clearing 'total loss' sites and validating such payments previously made.

RIBA/Ideal Home Magazine Small House Design Scheme

The Editor, RIBA JOURNAL

Dear Sir, - Inaccurate and confused statements have been appearing in the architectural press concerning the selling prices of the initial show houses in the RIBA and *Ideal Home Magazine* Small House Design Scheme. These statements have caused some confusion in the minds of members so that my Committee feel that the correct facts should be made known.

The competition required designs for houses up to £4,500, it being made clear that these excluded the land and any garden works - fencing and so forth.

Each winning design and the architect's cost estimate were scrutinised by an independent quantity surveyor who was satisfied that the houses could be built within the cost range that was subsequently given in the book of plans.

Ideal Home Magazine offered the winning designs to selected builders in different parts of the country, inviting them to build prototype houses on land provided by them and to permit the public to inspect these houses for at least two months before they were sold.

The prices at which these houses are being sold - and most of them have been sold already - vary considerably, according to the district in which they are built, the nature of the estate and the size and position of the plot. Because the houses were intended as 'show houses' most builders selected good accessible sites near large towns. This, naturally, was reflected in the selling prices of the houses. The builders also carried out garden work which, of course, is part of the selling price, whereas normally houses of this character are sold on bare plots without garden work having been carried out.

An analysis made of the 17 show houses built indicates that they have been built, in general, within the published cost limits except for one case where the builder, with the approval of the architect, included the optional extension shown in the award design.

My Committee consider that the inclusive selling prices are reasonable. There is every indication of the public welcoming these well-designed houses by qualified architects with an assured structural standard not less than that required by the National House-builders Registration Council.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. JEFFERISS MATHEWS [F]
Chairman, RIBA Small House Design Committee

Perception and Modular Co-ordination: Mr. Alexander's reply to his critics

Dear Sir, - The letters published in answer to 'Perception and Modular Co-ordination'¹ shared a certain anger of conviction. Their writers know the golden section to be important (so they believe), and are not prepared to have this knowledge shaken by argument. Now such a point of view is understandable;

¹ JNL RIBA, October 1959.

and under some circumstances could be valid. For a subject may be of such a kind that any discussion of it misses the point in its very formulation. If the golden section subject were of this kind, I could never convince anyone by argument that it was a waste of time, but could at best be grateful for having my scientific enthusiasm damped. And if the letters had argued in this fashion and no other, I should be inclined to leave the matter there.

However, besides saying that the mystery of art was not to be probed, and the golden section important in spite of misformulated arguments to the contrary, the letters also attacked the second half of my discussion. I am forced to admit that they were justified in this. This question of what is patterned and well-ordered is a very deep one; not to be seriously discussed by pointing, as I did, to one almost naïvely simple kind of order. Besides, in discussing even that simple conjecture, I had made mistakes which were correctly criticised.

I am encouraged by these correct criticisms to make an answer, after all, on the subject of the golden section. For the fact that attacks were made on my vastly oversimplified treatment of nested rectilinear patterns, makes it clear that some writers at least do think well of argument in such investigations. And if this is so, the burden of proof is after all on them, to challenge my earlier remarks about the golden section - not simply to rule them out of court by referring to the mystery of art.

The crux of my argument against golden sectionism is this:

1. It is an isolated empirical fact that rectangles of about 5:8 are, to us, 'good' rectangles.
2. The golden section rectangle shares with many other forms certain combinatorial properties.

These two facts about the golden section, both of interest, are as far as we can tell at present independent. The first is connected somehow with our perception of rectangular *gestalten*. The second is connected with the problem of pattern and symmetries (and for that reason possibly important in perceptual investigations of modular co-ordination). Neither of these two areas of investigation is well-served by mystical attempts to connect the two, nor by geometrical manipulations. (The use of diagonals and geometrically constructed figures is, by the way, only a hang-over from the time when points had to be plotted in space by these methods, because co-ordinate systems of measurement had not yet been invented.)

A refutation of my argument, which I should welcome, would have to demonstrate that the above two properties of the golden section are perceptually connected. If this could be done, it would be the first convincing argument in favour of the uniqueness and importance of the magic number ϕ in our perception of visual form.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER
Harvard University

The New Format of the Journal

Dear Sir, — It is disappointing to find that after all the talk about improving the format of the JOURNAL it is still running a lap behind and that instead of giving a lead we are belatedly following fashions set by other publications and already becoming 'dated'. The copy lying on my table (May, Vol. 67, No. 7), instead of having a personality of its own is indistinguishable from the common run of building magazines.

However, it is good to find that the JOURNAL has reverted to the sensible two-column arrangement used in pre-war days. Perhaps in due course it will be possible also to go back to a simple and distinguished cover, using the Badge designed for us by Eric Gill. It is sad that the Institute, having once commissioned a design from one of the greatest typographers of our times, should now be using a badge design that can only be described as second-rate.

On the purely practical side could we not get rid of that stupid cliché of bleeding illustrations in such a way that the edges are inevitably cut down in binding and — talking of binding — we await with interest the Binders' solution to the problem created by changing the size of page half way through a volume!

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRANDON-JONES [4]

The New Kalendar

Dear Sir,—I feel I am ungrateful to be critical when changes are made with the best intentions, but the new Kalendar by comparison with its predecessor is less easy to read, less easy to handle and less easy to store. Therefore, it is less well designed; moreover the printing is not square with the edge of the paper.

I am doubtful about the wisdom of putting the JOURNAL into modern dress but I hope, if changes are being considered, that the character of a professional journal can be regained and that perhaps the crest and certainly the summary of contents could take the place on the cover of the present arrangement. A summary of contents would at least have the merit of making the cover useful.

Yours faithfully,
D. L. MEDD [4]

Sir,—I received the 1959-60 Kalendar yesterday and even today I am still distressed by its get-up.

The weakly-modern design of the glossy cover seems to me more appropriate to a motor-car handbook than to the register of a professional body with artistic pretensions.

What justification can be given for the crude serif-less type-face used inside and out? The capital letters 'K' and 'R' are particularly clumsy in conception and most typographers have found that any sans-serif type when used in pages of small letter-press looks monotonous, is harder to read than type with serifs, and is tiring to the eye.

The brilliant red, highly glossy cover is an unnecessary expense. The Kalendar is not published to attract the casual buyer, nor can many architects wish to leave it in their waiting-rooms or living-rooms as 'a gay splash of colour'.

The crest has been whittled down to a meaningless pair of whiskery limp-tailed pussies pawing a 'Norman' type column

which for some unarchitectural reason has been given entasis.

Finally, why no full-stops in RIBA? Is this the beginning of a campaign to bring us into line with UNO and to have us speak of 'Ryebah' or is it 'Reebah'?

Yours, etc.,

DAVID MORRISON [4]

Johannesburg

Report of the Committee on Architectural Education

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to have to write again on this issue, especially as Mr. Beaty-Pownall obviously thinks that he has satisfactorily disposed of my arguments (April JOURNAL). This is certainly not the case.

1. He assumes that the part-time schools will be willing to carry on, regardless of the heavy official discouragement and lack of interest shown by the Board. He should try to place himself in the position of the head of such a school in present circumstances.

2. Those of us who have taught in part-time day-release schools will know what value may be placed on his statement about the possibilities of shedding Testimonies of Study — in spite of the fact that our course was (and still is) well organised, and our results above the national average for part-time schools, we discovered that, far from obtaining exemption, we could not even interest the Board in discussing our case. Mr. Beaty-Pownall refers vaguely to two sandwich courses proposed. Does he imply that he does not know if and how they are working? And why does he ignore the frequently put point in this correspondence (Mr. Percy, Mr. Potter and myself) about the financial difficulty of sandwich courses for the small office? Perhaps he has decided that small practices, henceforth, are not to be considered as sources for part-time students?

3. The decision of the Board was taken without consideration of how part-timers and part-time schools would fit into the new scheme — unless tacit agreement between the Board and the full-time schools to get rid of them can be deemed sufficient consideration of their claims. In view of the admitted bias of the Board against part-time education (not shared, I notice, by the majority of your correspondents), and their failure to examine closely (and without prejudice) the possibilities of expanded day release schemes, it does not seem unreasonable to ask that the various types of part-time schools should be directly represented in further discussions on the future of architectural education.

Yours faithfully,
C. FLEETWOOD-WALKER [4]

Dear Sir, — The Oxford Conference on architectural education has stimulated much thought and discussion among members on this most important subject. It appears, however, that some recent subscribers to your correspondence column have tended to ignore the welfare of the student's interests and have considered architectural education from the viewpoint of the employer: furthermore, they have lost touch with the incomprehensible and hazardous journey to external qualification, which the Oxford Conference quite rightly wishes to see discontinued eventually.

The student must be given full facilities to develop the right approach to solving problems which he is likely to encounter in practice. This can only be achieved by an analytical and guided approach to architectural problems, resulting in the trained mind capable of the correct appreciation of factors influencing decisions which he will have to make in practice. This more analytical and logical approach is the only way to give the community confidence in the architect and therefore raise his status. The only successful antidote to the 'all in service' which is impinging upon our profession, is surely the production of buildings of better performance, value for money and, therefore, of sounder investment value to the client. The future lies squarely in the court of the architect and can be won over or lost completely by the service which he is prepared to give and his standard of architectural education.

I have qualified quite recently by testimonies of study and external examination, and realise how important it is to make quite sure that our potential architects are given better and more comprehensive facilities which can only be undertaken by full-time education in this age of higher standards.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. ALDRICH [4]

Comparison of Professional Incomes

Dear Sir, — Your article on 'Comparison of Professional Incomes' (April JOURNAL) makes certain references to architects' salaries in Canada.

The Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa places the income of architects and engineers at a higher level than those of any other profession in Canada. There is some doubt on the part of our own Institute as to the absolute accuracy of the Bureau of Statistics figures, in so far as they would appear not to take into proper recognition the income of all salaried architects. In spite of this, it can be assumed that the income of architects in Canada remains now, as it has for several years, at a very high level, and is expected to remain so for the immediate future at least.

We have not been made aware in Canada of the article from the *Daily Express* where reference is made to the architectural salaries being the same as that of a plasterer. The building trades in this country do, of course, enjoy a high wage scale, but it can be expected that an architect would receive well in excess of a tradesman's wages. The article referred to has, in common with several like it in the UK press, had a discouraging effect on immigration.

Let me assure the JOURNAL of the high value and status enjoyed by all the architects in Canada today. It is to be hoped that Canada will continue to enjoy the high rate of immigration of architects from the United Kingdom, many of whom have done much to distinguish themselves in the post-war years in this country.

Yours very truly,
JOHN C. PARKIN [5]

Ontario



Diary of Events

SATURDAY 4 JUNE TO MONDAY 6 JUNE inclusive.

RIBA offices and library closed for Whitsun holiday.

MONDAY 13 JUNE TO SATURDAY 18 JUNE. 'Meet the Architect in Your Life'

Exhibition. Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE TO SATURDAY 18 JUNE.

British Architects' Conference, Manchester.

THURSDAY 16 JUNE, 7 p.m. Architects' Christian Union.

Mr. Ben Allen. Refreshments 6.30 p.m.

TUESDAY 21 JUNE, 6 p.m. General Meeting. Council Election Results.

Presentation of 1959 London Architecture Bronze Medal.

THURSDAY 23 JUNE TO SUNDAY 26 JUNE.

Cost Control and Management Appreciation Conference, St Andrews.

FRIDAY 1 JULY, 8.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. ABS Midsummer Ball.

Tickets 25s. each from ABS offices.

MONDAY 11 JULY TO SATURDAY 23 JULY. Hospital Design and Building Exhibition.

Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MONDAY 11 JULY TO FRIDAY 15 JULY. RIBA Hospitals Course.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Ninth General Meeting, Tuesday 21 June 1960 at 6 p.m. The Ninth General Meeting of the Session 1959-60 will be held on Tuesday 21 June 1960 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

To read the Minutes of the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Annual General Meeting held on Tuesday 3 May 1960; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

To read the report of the Scrutineers appointed to examine the voting papers for the election of Council for the Session 1960-61.

To present the London Architecture Bronze Medal 1959. (Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

Session 1959-60. Minutes VIII. At the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Annual General Meeting held on Tuesday 3 May 1960 at 6 p.m., Mr. Basil Spence, OBE, TD, RA, ARSA, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 170 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Seventh General Meeting held on Tuesday 5 April 1960 were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President: As Fellow: F. N. Brayshaw. As Associates: H. E. Allen, John Badham, K. E. Blowers, Peter Gripwell, G. D. Dixey, Martin Glass, A. D. Gostage, Raymond Hands, D. L. Hughes, Harry Noble, F. G. Price, D. J. Sanger, Mrs. P. A. Urry.

The President formally presented the Report of the Council and Committees for the year 1959 and moved that the Report

be received. Mr. Richard Sheppard, the Honorary Secretary, seconded the motion and a discussion ensued.

The motion having been put from the Chair, it was Resolved with Mr. D. H. McMorran, ARA, FSA [F], and Mr. George Whitby, MBE [F], abstaining, that the Report of the Council and Committees for the year 1959 be received.

On the motion of the President, a hearty vote of thanks was passed in favour of Mr. John Ratcliff, OBE [F], and Mr. David Waterhouse [A] for their services as Honorary Auditors for the past year. Mr. J. M. Austin-Smith, MC, TD [F], and Mr. Michael Ryan [A] were nominated for election as Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 8.32 p.m.

British Architects' Conference, 1960: 'Rebuilding Our Cities'. The following information on the arrangements for the Conference amplifies that already given in the Conference Programme.

Conference Sessions

The general idea is that on the first day of the Conference, Thursday 16 June, three architects will open the discussion on 'Rebuilding Our Cities' by giving summaries, illustrated by slides, of their papers, the full texts of which will be available in advance. There will then be a general discussion. On the following day the subject will be taken up by Sir Keith Joseph, BT, MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and by members of other professions who have been invited to speak. After further discussion Sir Thomas P. Bennett, KBE [F], will focus attention on the main issues that

have arisen and the Conference will be summed up at the end by E. Maxwell Fry, CBE [F].

The Conference time-table is therefore as follows:

Thursday 16 June. 9.30 a.m. to 12.15. Address of welcome by the Lord Mayor; inaugural address by Basil Spence, OBE, TD, RA, ARSA, President; summaries of the speakers' papers by Hubert Bennett [F], Architect to the London County Council, Arthur Ling, MTPI [F], City Architect and Planning Officer, Coventry, and L. Hugh Wilson, OBE, AMTPI [A], Architect to Cumbernauld New Town; discussion.

Friday, 17 June. 9.30 a.m. to 11.0. Sir Keith Joseph, BT, MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, W. G. Webb, FRICS, Deputy Chief Valuer to the LCC, Dr. A. H. Marshall, CBE, Ph.D., B.Sc.(Econ.), FSA, FIMTA, City Treasurer, Coventry; discussion.

Interval, 11.0 a.m. to 11.20.

11.20 a.m. to 12.30. Sir Thomas P. Bennett, KBE [F]; discussion; E. Maxwell Fry, CBE [F].

Visits

There is one addition to the programme. Granada Television have arranged a visit to their new Manchester television studios, designed by Ralph Tubbs, OBE, AILA [F], on the afternoon of Friday 17 June.

Competitions

Note. An applicant for the conditions of a competition must state his registration number.

New County Offices at Newtown St Boswells. Last day for submitting designs: 31 October 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for May, page 245.

New Civic Buildings, Neath. Last day for submitting designs: 29 October 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for March, page 181.

County Council of Dunbarton: New County Council Offices. Last day for submitting designs in the first stage: 30 July 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for March, page 182.

New Hospital at Boston, Lincolnshire. Last day for submitting designs in the first stage: 30 September 1960. Particulars were published in the JOURNAL for March, page 182.

The Westminster City Council intend to promote an architectural competition for redevelopment for housing purposes of a site bounded by Vauxhall Bridge Road, Churton Street, Tachbrook Street and Rampayne Street, having a total area of about 13 acres.

Assessor: Mr. Philip Powell, OBE, AADIPL [F]. Particulars will be published as soon as available.

Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool. Full particulars were given in the JOURNAL for September, page 404, but in addition it should be noted that corporate members of the overseas societies allied to the RIBA are also invited to compete.

Last day for submitting designs: 4 p.m. on 3 August 1960.

International Competition for Library at Trinity College, Dublin. The Board of Trinity College, Dublin (Dublin University), invites architects who are members of a recognised architectural institute or society to submit designs in competition for a new Library proposed to be built in the College beside the existing Library.

Assessors: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, Vice-Chancellor of Dublin University; Signor Franco Albini, Professor of Interior Architecture, Furnishing and Decoration at the Istituto Superiore di Architettura, Venice; Sir Hugh Maxwell Casson, RDI [F], Professor of Interior Design at the Royal College of Art, London; Mr. Raymond McGrath [F], FRIAI, ARHA, MSIA, Principal Architect of the Office of Public Works, Dublin; Mr. K. DeWitt Metcalf, American Library Consultant, formerly Director of Harvard University Library.

Premiums: £1,500, £1,000, £750.

Cost: £500,000.

Last day for registration: 31 August 1960.

Last day for questions: 30 September 1960.

Last day for submitting designs: 5.0 p.m. on 1 March 1961.

The conditions, which will be available on 15 June, may be obtained on application to the Competition Registrar, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Deposit £5.

Further particulars will be sent on request. The competition has been approved by the IUA.

Flats Development, Halesowen

1. (£1,000) Mrs. Mary E. L. Granelli [A], Remo Granelli [A] and Miall Rhys-Davies [A].
2. (£500) Andrew Radwan, J. Warren Chalk [Student] and Ronald Herron [Student].
3. (£200) Michael J. Smith [A] and Jeremy Goer [A].

Commended (£100): Edward H. Hartry [A] and Roman Halter [Student] (Wells, Hickman and Partners [AA]); David Dry [A] and Katharina Halasz; J. Bruges [A], F. R. J. Baden-Powell [A] and Robert Bridges [Student].

ing were successful: Stanley Aldred, William John Clarke, Peter Major Crabb, John Henry Critchell, Eric Ellidge, Thomas Harold Jones, Thomas Edwin Leivers.

RIBA Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture. The Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in July 1960 the following Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture tenable from October 1960:

Two RIBA Houston Maintenance Scholarships of a maximum value of £125 per annum each. They are available for any stage of training at a Recognised School of Architecture, and are awarded in the first instance for one year. They are renewable from year to year.

(The Houston Maintenance Scholarships are for the purpose of providing educational and maintenance allowances for the sons of architects and artists who may be, or at the time of their death were, in impecunious circumstances, whether such architects or artists be alive or dead.)

The Howe Green Fourth- and Fifth-Year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 to enable students who have passed the Intermediate stage to complete an approved course at a School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the RIBA Final Examination.

THE BUILDER Maintenance Scholarship. This Scholarship is of the value of £75 per annum and is tenable as an ordinary Maintenance Scholarship or as a fourth- and fifth-year Maintenance Scholarship.

The Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £45 per annum. (Tenable only at the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, London.)

The Hartley Hogarth Maintenance Scholarship to provide grants towards the fees for architectural study at a Recognised School of Architecture is available to any Student or Students who produce satisfactory evidence of having been resident in the Borough of Keighley for a period of ten years prior to 1 October of the year in which the application is made. Its value will be that of the fees of the School of Architecture selected.

The RIBA Fourth- and Fifth-Year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 to enable a Student who has passed the Intermediate stage to complete an approved course at a School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the RIBA Final Examination.

The Scholarships are intended to enable promising students, whose parents or guardians have not the necessary means, to attend approved courses at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the RIBA examinations. Students already taking such a course are also eligible to apply for a Scholarship. The Scholarships are available only for students who are British by birth or naturalisation.

The value of the Scholarship, up to the limits stated, will depend on the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidate. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars on the proper form of their financial position.

Applications for the Scholarships (in accordance with the regulations for applications) must be made to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, RIBA,

Board of Architectural Education

RIBA Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience. The Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience was held in London and Edinburgh on 21 and 22 April 1960. Of the 149 candidates examined, 130 passed and 19 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:

Barker: D. J.	Everton: T. W.
Barker: R. M.	Eyre: T. C.
Barton: H. C.	Field: A. J. H.
Bate: J. D.	Finch: M. R.
Baxter: R. W.	Fleming: Mrs. E. M.
Beattie: W. E.	Franks: F. D.
Berry: R. M.	Fullarton: J. H.
Black: F. P.	Garnett: D. J. R.
Bond: A. E.	Goodband: J. H.
Botting: E. K.	Graham: R. C.
Bowden: D. L.	Griffiths: J. E. D.
Braithwaite: Peter	Groves: G. M. L.
Briggs: C. A.	Hall: C. S.
Brooke: James	Hall: J. C.
Brooks: J. G.	Harris: E. G.
Broom: Arthur	Hodgson: R. T.
Bulmer: F. L.	Honigsfeld: M. J.
Champion: E. F. J.	Howell: S. G. F.
Chow: D. C.	Hudson: G. A.
Choyce: G. A.	Ingleby: Denis
Clerici: S. S.	Jennings: S. H.
Clinton: J. E.	Jessamy: P. H.
Clulow: F. N.	John: G. R.
Collins: A. J. W.	Johnston: I. A.
Condie: W. E. M.	Kaikini: P. L.
Coombes: A. F.	Kaye: Clifford
Counsell: J. G.	Kennedy: James
Cousens: J. R.	Key: J. S.
Cox: E. H.	Khan: Saidal
Croghan: D. C.	Ladbroke: W. M.
Curtis: R. E.	Lees: V. H.
Dale: A. K.	Levin: Gerald
Dane: Ian	Lloyd-Davies: A. E.
De Giorgio: Roger	Lunn: Clifford
De Vulder: J. E.	MacMullen: K. G.
Douglas: A. G.	Malone: M. E.
Dudzicki: Tadeusz	Mawson: P. O.
Esteves: J. J.	May: J. B.

Messom: E. L.	Russ: M. J.
Miller: H. A.	Sharman: A. E.
Miller: R. K.	Shepherd: Mrs.
Moody: D. G. A.	Betty
Morrall: Alan	Simpson: J. K.
Mowbray: R. B.	Singleton: D. R.
Muir: J. H.	Smith: C. A.
Musset: Mrs. X. R.	Smith: R. D. D.
Napier: A. G. M.	Smith: W. P.
New: M. S.	Snashall: B. G.
Marshall	Straton-Ferrier: J. M.
Ninnes: A. B.	Sweeney: Miss
Patterson: A. J.	G. M. C.
Patterson: V. I.	Tevendale: P. A.
Percey: E. C.	Thomas: R. B.
Plaistowe: T. W.	Thornett: R. J.
Pope: L. R.	Tyrer: Henry
Porter: D. K.	Udy: D. A.
Power: E. C.	Walczak: Leonard
Power: Gerard	Wallnutt: E. W.
Pratt: C. J.	Watts: J. R.
Prestwich: R. E.	Wedderburn-
Price: Miss Janet M.	Clarke: C. J.
Price: Sydney	Whittaker: Donald
Prosser: T. W.	Wilson: W. R.
Raine: Alan	Wood: W. G.
Rendle: D. E.	Woodman: R. E.
Richards: D. H.	Woods: Bilham
Rush: P. G.	Woodward: J. F.

RIBA Prizes and Studentships, 1960-1. Copies of the RIBA Prizes and Studentships Pamphlet for 1960-1 are now available. The pamphlet contains full information about the various Prizes and Studentships together with, where applicable, the detailed programmes for the competitions. The pamphlet is obtainable from the Secretary, RIBA, price 3s. 6d. including postage.

RIBA Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities. At the RIBA Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities held on 6, 7 and 8 April 1960, nine candidates presented themselves, and the follow-

66 Portland Place, London, W1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is 24 June 1960. The awards will be announced towards the end of July 1960.

Association of Official Architects. Part-Time Paid Assistant Secretary required by the Association of Official Architects. Preferably with experience of Local Government Service. Resident in or near London Area would be an advantage. Suitable for retired Member or Member shortly to retire. Salary between £150 and £200 per annum.

RIBA Cricket Club. RIBA v. Vitruvians. This match was played on 11 May at the AA ground, Elstree, and resulted in a win for the RIBA by 18 runs. RIBA 122 for 8 declared. Vitruvians 104.

Allied Societies

Changes of Officers and Addresses

Devon and Cornwall Society of Architects. Exeter Branch. Chairman, I. M. Bellamy [A]. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Kenneth A. Ayton [A], 41 Sylvan Road, Exeter, Devon.

Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects. President, J. E. L. Caldwell [F]. **Chelmsford and District Chapter.** Chairman, A. J. Strong [A]. Hon. Secretary, R. A. Diss [A], 11 Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex. **Southend-on-Sea and District Chapter.** Chairman, W. F. Lewis Ball [A]. Hon. Secretary, D. F. Richards [A], 20 Abbotts Close, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. **West Essex Chapter.** Chairman, A. P. Roach [A]. **Hertfordshire Chapter.** Hon. Secretary, J. C. Stevens [A], 87 Hadley Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects. President, J. W. M. Dudding [F].

Glasgow Institute of Architects. President, David R. Smith [A].

Nova Scotia Association of Architects. President, J. L. Darby, PO Box 190, Bedford, Nova Scotia, Canada. Hon. Secretary, L. J. Page, PO Box 173, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Institute of South African Architects. President-in-Chief, H. A. P. Kent [A].

Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects. President, H. N. Joubert [A].

South Eastern Society of Architects. Annual Dinner and Dance. The Society's annual dinner and dance was held at the RIBA on 25 April. The Kingston-on-Thames District Chapter acted as hosts, and the Chairman of the Chapter, Mr. S. W. Harris [L], was in the chair. Among the guests were Sir Hugh Casson [Vice-President] and Lady Casson, Mr. Gordon Ricketts, Secretary RIBA, and Mrs. Ricketts, Canon Fenton Morley and Mrs. Morley, Sir Richard Nugent, MP, and Lady Nugent, the Mayors and Mayoresses of Richmond and of Maidstone, the Deputy Mayor of Kingston (Alderman C. M. Judge) and Mrs. Judge and the Mayor and Mayoress of Guildford.

General Notes

University of Edinburgh: Department of Architecture. Diploma in Civic Design. The Department of Architecture at the Univer-

sity of Edinburgh announces the setting up of a new full-time course in Urban Planning leading to the Diploma in Civic Design.

The main object is to educate intending city planners in the urgent problems of urban renewal, with special reference to the techniques of comprehensive redevelopment. While the course will provide a broad enough range of studies to equip post-graduate students in all aspects of urban planning, attention will be concentrated on the new and complex problems of achieving a civilised environment in the light of such new developments as urban motorways, pedestrian segregation, helicopters and multi-purpose buildings.

The course will be a full-time one lasting one year for qualified architects and two for university graduates in other approved disciplines. In addition, there will be a part-time thesis year for all students.

The Professor of Architecture is Robert H. Matthew, CBE, ARSA [F] and the course will be under the supervision of Percy Johnson-Marshall, Dipl.Arch.(L'pool), AMPTI [A]. Professors and lecturers in other Departments in the University of Edinburgh will advise and lecture on associated studies, and lecturers from the Department of Architecture will include F. R. Stevenson [A], Senior Lecturer in Architecture and Director of the Housing Research Unit, and H. F. Clark, Senior Lecturer in Landscape and President of the Institute of Landscape Architects. It is intended that visiting lecturers will include leading experts in each field of study.

Subjects will include: history, principles and practice of civic design; landscape; law; utility services; communications and land economics; with short courses in social and geographical survey; statistics; applied geology and economic geography. Studio work undertaken concurrently with the lectures will include: development plan studies; survey and analysis studies of urban areas; comprehensive civic design studies.

Exemption from the examinations of the Town Planning Institute will be sought.

The course will begin in October 1960, and applications should be made as soon as possible to the Professor of Architecture, 16 George Square, Edinburgh 8.

University of Toronto: Graduate Assistantships in Architecture. The School of Architecture, University of Toronto, makes available to suitably qualified candidates two Graduate Assistantships to the value of \$2,500 each for the session 1960-1. Candidates should possess a degree in architecture of an approved university and in addition to reading for the degree of Master of Architecture must be prepared to give such assistance in the School of Architecture as may be required by the Director. In the first instance applications in triplicate, including a curriculum vitae and brief outline of the proposed subject of research, should be submitted on or before 31 July 1960 to Dr. Thomas Howarth [F], Director of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

University of Adelaide: Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning. Applications are invited for the following appointments:

Reader in Architecture and Town Planning
Lecturer in Architecture

Salary Scales: Reader, £A2,560-60-2,800; Lecturer, £A1,500-80-2,060; with superannuation on the fssu basis. These scales are under review and will, it is expected, be increased in 1961.

General Conditions of Appointment and a statement about the posts for the information of potential candidates may be had on application to the Registrar or to the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1.

Applications, in duplicate and giving the information listed in the final paragraph of the general conditions of appointment, should reach the Registrar of the University not later than 6 June 1960.

Leverhulme Scholarship in Architecture 1960. The Leverhulme Scholarship, tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, value £2,500 which includes payment of fees and maintenance for five years, has been awarded this year to Mr. Alasdair G. S. Clayre of All Souls College, Oxford, and Bridge Lodge, Twyford, Winchester.

Mr. Clayre is a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and attended Dean Close Junior School, Cheltenham, 1942-8; Winchester College 1948-54; and Christchurch, Oxford 1956-60.

The 1960 Reynolds Memorial Award. The American Institute of Architects has announced that the \$25,000 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award has been granted to professor of architecture Jean Tschumi, Switzerland, for his seven-storey Nestlé's International Headquarters Buildings at Vevey, on the shore of Lake Geneva.

The award is made annually by Reynolds Metals Company, USA (who are associated in this country with The British Aluminium Company Limited), to the architect who has designed the foremost contemporary structure in the world in which the creative use of aluminium could significantly influence the architecture of our times.

RICS Education Trust. The Education Trust of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has published its First Report.

The Report sets out the objects of the Trust, the names of the Trustees, and details of grants totalling £1,150 which have so far been made.

The Trust was established in 1955 to foster education, study and research into all aspects of surveying. It replaces the Institution scholarships which were granted between 1905 and 1939.

The Trust Funds are devoted primarily to the encouragement of research at the post-graduate stage. Grants are made to any persons who are, in the opinion of the Trustees, suitably qualified.

The Trustees invite applications for further grants. Applications should be made to the Honorary Secretary to the Trust at 12 Great George Street, London, SW1, not later than 30 June 1960.

Mural Painting. The Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Trust for Mural Painting in Great Britain has funds at its disposal for commissioning mural paintings and would be pleased to consider applications from responsible bodies in charge of suitable buildings.

It is within the discretion of the Committee of the Fund to select the buildings and sites for such paintings and the artists to be employed, subject of course to the terms of the Trust. The two chief provisions are that the paintings shall be in a public building or in a building belonging to a charitable institution in Great Britain and that only those artists who have proved themselves draughtsmen, designers and mural painters of a very high order shall be entrusted with commissions. Naturally their sketch designs must be approved by the Committee and by the authorities of the building.

The commissions carried out so far have included two large ceiling paintings in the Council House at Bristol by W. T. Monnington, RA and John Armstrong; the decoration of the vestibule of the White-chapel Art Gallery by John Napper; and paintings in Lincoln Cathedral by Duncan Grant, in St Philip's Church, Hove, by Augustus Lunn and in the Students' Union of the University of London by Gilbert Spencer, RA and Clive Gardiner.

Other projects are under way but there is no doubt that the existence of this Fund is not yet sufficiently widely known. Applications, with details of the buildings concerned and plans, elevations and photographs of particular sites for mural painting, should be sent to the Secretary of the Fund, Mr. Sidney C. Hutchison at the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London, W1.

RIBA Golfing Society. The Society held their Spring Meeting at Bush Hill Park Golf Club, Winchmore Hill, on Tuesday 3 May. As so often happens, the Society was extremely lucky in being blessed with perfect weather, and those members who turned out were rewarded with a most enjoyable day's golf. In the morning the competition for the Sullivan Trophy was played, the winner being R. Shannon [A], with a score of 78 less 10 = 68 net. The runner-up was J. A. Maudsley [A] with 78 less 8 = 70.

The Four-hole Bogie competition, which was played in the afternoon, was won by Walter Fisk [F] and partner with the excellent score of 6 up. The runner-up was R. G. Scott [A] and J. A. Maudsley [A] with a score of 4 up.

After the day's play an Extraordinary General Meeting was held to elect a new President of the Society to replace the late Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. H. St John Harrison [F] was unanimously elected to this office. He has been a member of the Society since its early days. At one period he held the office of Secretary, and all his friends in both the golfing world and the profession will congratulate him on his appointment to this new office.

Ergonomics in Industry. Ergonomics, the study of man in relation to his working environment, is the subject of a three-day conference being organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, WC2, from 27 to 29 September inclusive.

The object of this conference is to bring recent ergonomic research and industrial application to the notice of senior people in industry and to show where ergonomics fits in with the interests of production engineering, equipment design, work study training and industrial health.

Ergonomics is concerned with the

improvement of industrial efficiency by ensuring that equipment is within the mental and physical capacities of normal people, taking into consideration such factors as the complexity of the job, noise, lighting and temperature. Speakers at the conference will represent industrial concerns, medical services, the trade unions and academic institutions. They will discuss the benefits to industry of a combined approach by anatomists, physiologists and psychologists, along with engineers, to problems of 'fitting the job to the man'.

Further details of the conference (probably fee, inclusive of coffee, lunch and tea, 15 gns.) can be obtained from Miss H. M. Clay, DSIR, 14-18 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, NW1. As accom-

modation is limited, early application is recommended.

The Liverpool School of Architecture Society. The Liverpool School of Architecture Society is running a trip up river from Charing Cross Pier on the evening of Friday 8 July. All old students of the Liverpool School of Architecture, together with their wives and friends, will be welcome. Tickets are 10s. 6d. each, obtainable from Robert Shaw [A], 11 Billing Place, West Brompton, London, SW10.

There will be dancing on board, and a buffet and bar will be available. Departure time is 7.15 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. and the boat is due to return to Charing Cross Pier at 10.30 p.m.

Notes from the Council Minutes

MEETING HELD ON 3 MAY 1960

Central Housing Advisory Committee - Subcommittee on Housing Standards. The amended replies (as published in the March JOURNAL) to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government questionnaire were recently submitted to the Ministry. On 7 April Mr. Clifford Culpin [F] (Chairman, Design and Planning Committee), supported by Mr. Hugh Wilson [A] and Mr. Leonard Vincent [A], attended at the Ministry to supplement these answers orally.

Membership. The following members were elected: as Associates 48.

Students. 29 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Reinstatement. The following applications were approved: as Associates: Richard Stanley Dewey, Christopher Shirley Knight, Mrs. Patricia Margaret Wylson (née Cox).

Obituary. The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Charles Henry Holden [F], Arthur John Hope [F], Cecil Aubrey Masey [F], Ernest James Wedlock Hider [Retd. F], Edward Frost Knight [Retd. F], Henry Arthur Porter [Retd. F], Eric E. Temple [Retd. F], Michael George David Andrews [A], Harold George Cradick [A], Charles Amitage Noble [A], Ronald Aver Duncan [Retd. A], William Hopkinson [L], John Andrew Senior [L].

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 3 MAY 1960

The following candidates for membership were elected on 3 May 1960.

AS ASSOCIATES (48)

Andrews: Gordon Elder, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm.), Leicester.
Baharuddin: Abu Kassim, Dip.Arch., Dip.TP (Manchester), Selangor, Malaya.
Bakhie: Nirmalchandra Shriharsh, A A Dipl.
Brooksbank: Barry Keith, Dip.Arch.(Leeds), York.
Burgess: John Richard Llewellyn, Dublin.
Byrom: John Burnet, B.Arch.(Sydney).
Chan: Kong Yew, B.Arch.(L'pool), Selangor, Malaya.
Chandler: Edward William, B.Arch.(Natal), MCD(L'pool), Durban, Natal, South Africa.
Colam: Euan Kidston, DA(Edin.), Old Philipstoun.
Collins: Colin John, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), Brentwood.
Dixon: Gerald, Ashford, Kent.
Donald: Robert Weir, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), Aberdeen.
Flower: Derek, A A Dipl., Peterlee.
Fraser: William Alexander, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
Frean: (Miss) Rosemary Merle, B.Arch.(Rand.), Dip.TP(Lond.).
Gasson: Gordon Barry, Dip.Arch.(Birm.), Birmingham.
Gibb: Robert Hugh, Kilmacolm.
Goldsmith: Jack, Canberra, ACT, Australia.
Harris: Gordon William Davison, B.Arch.(Dunelm.), Newcastle upon Tyne.
Harter: (Miss) Alice Elizabeth (Mrs. Sublotto).
Hersch: Geoffrey Laurence, B.Arch.(Rand).
Holden: Colin Peter, Dip.Arch.(Hull), Belper.
Hull: (Miss) Aileen Patricia, DA(Edin.), Bangor, Co. Down.
Hullah: David, Dip.Arch.(Wales), Tenby.

Khosla: Ranjit, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield).
Kilpatrick: Ivan McClements, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), Nottingham.
Levesque: Harold, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), Doncaster.
Lewis: Nigel, Dip.Arch.(Wales), Cardiff.
Lowe: Gabriel, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm.), Darlington.
Lynch: Francis Andrew Barat, DA(Edin.), Edinburgh.
McDonald: John Michael, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), Fraserburgh.
Martin: David Selby, BSc(Tech.), BA(Arch)(Manchester), Broadstairs.
Mather: Peter Beresford, Dip.Arch.(Manchester).
Morum: Robin Denis, B.Arch.(CT), St Helier, Jersey.
Nussbaum: Paul, B.Arch.(Rand), Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.
Owen: Tudor David, Dip.Arch.(Leics), Barnet.
Penn: (Miss) Helen Elizabeth, Dipl.Arch.(UCL), Tunbridge Wells.
Radwan-Sluzewski: Andrew.
Rawcliffe: Laurence Carl, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Leeds.
Reeler: Ian Lewis, B.Arch.(CT), BA(Oxon.), Ndola, N. Rhodesia.
Robson: Alan Humphrys, B.Arch.(Dunelm.), Belford.
Servant: William Oscar, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.
Smart: Robert George, DA(Edin.), Edinburgh.
Wallace: William David Duncan, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), Aberdeen.
Whiteson: Harry, B.Arch.(Rand), Johannesburg, South Africa.
Wijayarathna: Shelton Padmasiri, A A Dipl., Colombo, Ceylon.
Williams: David Tudor, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), Welling.
Williams: Michael John, Dip.Arch.(Nottm.), Letchworth.

ELECTION: 21 JUNE 1960

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 21 June 1960. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Monday 13 June 1960.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (9)

Blaise: Leslie, ARCS [A 1938], New Oxford House, Bloomsbury Way, WC1; 'Urchfont', Mount Harry Road, Sevenoaks. P. Morrey, Michael Waterhouse, Sir Thomas Bennett.

McDonald: Angus [A 1948], Unity Street, College Green, Bristol 1; Fir Tree Cottage, Hill, Wroxall, Somerset. Eustace H. Button, J. Nelson Meredith, Kenneth Nealon.

Newman: Stanley Ashley, Dip.Arch.(UCL), Dip.TP(London), AMPT [A 1947], Messrs. Newman, Levinson and Partners, 9 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W1; 43 Springfield Road, St John's Wood, NW8. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, L. Stuart Stanley, C. H. Fitch.

Pearcy: Douglas [A 1948], 103 Wingletye Lane, Hornchurch, Essex. S. E. Bragg, Ian B. M. Hamilton, Alan Chalmers.

Smith: John Charles, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm.) [A 1947], Messrs. W. B. Edwards and Partners, 5/6 Claremont Buildings, Eldon Place, Newcastle upon Tyne 1; 6 Newbrough Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne 2. Prof. J. H. Napper, Prof. W. B. Edwards, Dr. Ronald Bradbury.

Stocker: Alexander [A 1921], Central Electricity Generating Board, Southern Project Group, Squires Lane, Finchley, N3; 1 Oaktree Avenue, Palmers Green, N13. Thomas A. Eaton, Prof. Sir William Holford, H. L. Ford.

and the following Licentiate who are qualified under Section IV, Clause (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

Clark: William, 55 Pall Mall, SW1; 29 The Chase, Bromley, Kent. Evan E. Morgan, Gordon E. Bowden and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Gray: Charles William, 'Tigh-na-geat' House, Lothianburn, Edinburgh 10. Leslie Grahame MacDougall, Ian G. Lindsay, W. H. Kininmonth.

Wilson: George Felix, 9 Gower Street, WC1; Pennard House, French Street, Sunbury-on-Thames. Gordon Tait, A. E. Henson, John Grey.

AS ASSOCIATES (140)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Adams: George Frederick, Dip.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly.(London): Dept. of Arch.), 2 Ventnor Terrace, Danesgate, Lincoln. Thomas E. Scott, C. G. Bath, Sidney F. Burley.

Bannister: Graham Howard, Dip.Arch. (Manchester), (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 60 High Street, Buxton, Derbyshire. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, F. Hamer Crossley, E. H. Ashburner.

Barker: David John (Final), 27 Chapel Street, Bradford 1. R. H. Winder, W. C. Brown, E. D. Jordau.

Barker: Roy Milsom (Final), 55 Waterloo Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Ireland. Vincent Kelly, Patrick J. Munden, J. V. Downes.

Barry: John, Dip.Arch.(Kingston), (Sch. of Art, Kingston-upon-Thames: Dept. of Arch.), 6 Beech Grove, Mitcham, Surrey. Louis de Soissons, Kenneth Peacock, D. M. Hodges.

Barton: Hugh Clarence (Special Final), 49 Ravensgate Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Glos. Peter Falconer, Lt-Col. G. W. H. Ryland, Lt-Col. Eric Cole.

Bate: John David (Special Final), 37 Wilton Avenue, Kidderminster, Worcs. E. H. Edleston, Donald C. Campbell, C. Knapper.

Baxter: Royce Woolfont (Special Final), 'Kestrels', Burwash, Sussex. John Ware, Michael Patrick, J. W. Wilcox.

Beale: Charles (Special Final), 42 South Mall, Cork, Ireland. Geoffrey A. Crockett, L. Stuart Stanley, Daniel J. Levie.

Berry: Robert Moffat (Final), 27 Parish Ghyll Road, Ilkley, Yorks. W. C. Brown, E. D. Jordan, K. E. Black.

Black: Francis Peter (Final), 52 Pauline Crescent, Whitton, Middlesex. Paul Nightingale, Edwin Rice, Eric Ambrose.

Bond: Archibald Ernest Alfred (Special Final), 86 St George's Road, Aldershot. G. Maxwell Aylwin, R. Duncan Scott, Gerald R. Taylor.

Botting: Edward Kenneth (Special Final), 'Northside', Downs Wood, Epsom Downs, Surrey. William Sadler, A. S. Gray, Frank Risdon.

Bowden: Derek Leonard (Final), 12 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W1. Norman Keep, Donald H. McMorran, H. Martin Liddetter.

Braithwaite: Peter (Final), Top Flat, 10 Friargate, Derby. Samuel Morrison, Thos. W. East, George I. Larkin.

Briggs: Cyril Austin (Final), 4 Dexter Road, Higher Blackley, Manchester 9. Cecil Stewart and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Brimcombe: James Jacques Manusset (Final), 21 Blandford Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W4. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Brooke: James (Special Final), 13 Broughton Lane, Maidstone, Kent. E. T. Ashley Smith, R. Tilsley Green, Leonard H. McDermott.

Brooks: John Geoffrey (Final), 111 Bushfield Road, Scunthorpe, Lincs. J. Konrad, W. Gregory Wilson, J. P. Taylor.

Bulmer: Frederick Lawson (Final), 69 Great Dell, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Chas. W. Fox, K. M. Winch, Paul V. Mauger.

Burke: Michael John, Dip.Arch.(Leics.), (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech.: Sch. of Arch.), 3 Hill Crest Cottages, Hackney, Matlock, Derbyshire. Robert J. Howrie, F. Hamer Crossley, E. H. Ashburner.

Carter: Stewart Alexander, Dip.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly.(London): Dept. of Arch.), 2 Aspen Avenue, Bedford. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Champion: Edward Frederick James (Final), Hele Bungalow, Hele, nr. Taunton, Somerset. R. Maurice Hewlett, Clement G. Toy, E. C. Francis.

Chappell: David Michael, BA(Arch.) (Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield, Dept. of Arch.), 14 Swift Street, Barnsley, Yorks. Prof. John Needham, Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton.

Chow: David Chan-Wai, M.Sc.(Arch.) (Illinois, U.S.A.), (Final), 141 Thurleigh Road, SW12. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Choyce: George Arthur (Final), 258 Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leics. Robert J. Howrie, Frank H. Jones, S. Penn Smith.

Clack: Bryon Escourt, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), Upper Highbury, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. John S. Walkden, Peter Goodridge, Clifford Culpin.

Clerici: Sydney Stuart (Special Final), 55 Torridge Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. J. Innes Elliott and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Clulow: Frederick Norman (Special Final), 22 Clara Park, Sandown Road, Belfast 5, N. Ireland. D. A. Shanks, John Nicol, E. R. Taylor.

Coombes: Alan Frederick (Final), 'Cyprus', Yew Tree Road, Witley, Surrey. R. Duncan Scott, H. J. Orchard, G. Maxwell Aylwin.

Condie: William Morris (Final), 16 Newfield Crescent, Hamilton, Lanarkshire. Prof. F. Fielden, Samuel McColl, A. D. Cordiner.

Counsell: Jeffrey George (Final), 243 Brownhill Drive, Blackburn. Frank Bradley, Gordon Stirrup, Robert M. McNaught.

Cousens: James Royall (Final), 29 Boundary Road, Beeston, Nottingham. Norman Summers, T. N. Cartwright, J. W. M. Dudding.

Cox: Eric Herbert (Special Final), 69 Ashbrook Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire. H. S. Gardiner, J. Pritchard Lovell, Eric Lyons.

Croghan: David Culling, MA (Cantab.) (Final), 97 Chesterton Road, Cambridge. Prof. Sir Leslie Martin, David Roberts, W. Parker Dyson.

Curtis: Robert Ernest (Final), 89 Forrester Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh 12. J. Roy McKee, W. E. Hollins, Bernard Engle.

Dale: Alan Keith (Final), 14 St Anthony's Drive, Westlands, Newcastle, Staffs. J. R. Piggott, W. Bernard Oldacre, Donald C. Campbell.

Dane: Ian (Final), 75 Greenway Road, Cheadle, Cheshire. E. C. Scherrer, J. Kenneth Hicks, J. M. Smith.

Davies: Mervyn Cunningham, B.Arch.(Wales),

(Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 'Noddfa', Ffestiniog, Merionethshire. Lewis John, Hubert Bennett, Joseph Berger.

De Giorgio: Roger (Special Final), c/o Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn, 7 Portland Place, W1. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

De Vulder: John Edwin (Final), 60 Village Road, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hants. A. C. Townsend, J. Edward Tyrrell, E. M. Galloway.

Dick: (Miss) Marjorie Kathleen Mackie, DA(Dundee), (Dundee Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 3 Palace Gardens Mews, Kensington, W8. Chessor Matthew, W. S. Gaudie, A. F. S. Wright.

Eyre: Terence Charles (Final), 1 Newland Road, Droitwich, Worcestershire. L. C. Lomas, F. H. Heppel, H. A. Kay.

Farrer: Jacques Reginald (Special Final), 48 Hilton Road, Mapperley, Nottingham. J. W. M. Dudding, H. Hardwick Dawson, Cyril F. W. Haseldine.

Field: Anthony John Humphrey (Final), 12 High Road West, Felixstowe, Suffolk. Martin J. Slater, J. T. Adams, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Finch: Martin Richard (Special Final), 12 Mayfield Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent. Kenneth P. J. Courtney-Dyer, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Fleming: (Mrs.) Elizabeth Mary (Final), 17 South Frederick Street, Dublin, Ireland. Patrick J. Munden, John J. Robinson, Vincent Kelly.

Franklin: John Victor, Dip.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech., Art and Commerce, Oxford Sch. of Arch.), 'Rosebank', Watermoor Road, Cirencester, Glos. Lt-Col. Eric Cole, F. T. Pritchard, Reginald Cave.

Franks: Felix Daniel (Special Final), Flat 2, No. 8 Wyndham Crescent, N19. Ernest Seel, G. S. Rhodes, J. Berger.

Fullarton: John Hamilton (Final), 164 Hurlford Road, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. R. G. Lindsay, A. D. Cordiner, J. A. Carrick.

Gold: Kenneth, Dip.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly.(London): Dept. of Arch.), 21 Ethelbert Gardens, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex. C. G. Bath, K. J. H. Seymour, E. V. Elliott.

Goodband: John Herbert, Dip.Arch.(Leics.) (Final), 48 Madeira Road, Palmers Green, N13. P. H. P. Bennett, Sir Thomas Bennett, Morris L. Winslade.

Griffiths: John Elwyn Donald (Final), 89 Stanton Road, Bebbington, Wirral, Cheshire. J. Alan Haddy, Alfred G. Bullen, F. M. Ormrod.

Groves: Gordon Mervyn Lyndhurst (Special Final), Dolphins Barn, 2 Woodbury Avenue, Langstone, Havant, Hampshire. C. W. Wilkins, A. C. Townsend, R. L. Reynish.

Hall: Cyril Sydney (Special Final), 25 Mount Coole Park, Cavehill, Belfast 14, Northern Ireland. Benjamin Cowser, Val Smyth, A. F. Lucy.

Hall: James Costley (Final), 14 Tantallon Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow. Walter Underwood, J. A. Coia, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Hands: Terence James, Dip.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly.(London): Dept. of Arch.), 72 Ladysmith Avenue, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex. Frank Risdon, C. G. Bath, J. E. Moore.

Harris: Edward George (Final), 5 Honiton Gardens, Corby, Northants. H. Schofield, Prof. Denis Harper, Victor Hall.

Hodgson: Robert Trevor (Final), 11 Knoyle Court, Scotts Road, Stourbridge. G. F. Webb, Alan R. Young, Stanley A. Griffiths.

Honigsfeld: Max Josef (Final), 91 Hundred Acres Lane, Amersham, Bucks. Colin Anderson, Lucas, Hubert Bennett, Edwin Williams.

Hookway: Richard Whitley, Dip.Arch. (Kingston), (School of Art, Kingston-upon-Thames: Dept. of Arch.), 1 Anglesea Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. A. Bailey, James F. Howes, F. L. Jackman.

Howell: Stephen George Farebrother (Final), 22 Chester Terrace Mews, Regent's Park, NW1. Sir Hugh Casson, Neville Conder, John Wright.

Howson: James Derrick, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield, Dept. of Arch.), 66 Birley Moor Road, Frecheville, Sheffield 12. Prof. John Needham, Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton.

Hudson: George Alfred (Final), 8 Hiram Drive, East Boldon, Co. Durham. S. W. Milburn, F. H. Newrick, E. W. Blackbell.

Hughes: Michael Francis, B.Arch.(NUI Dublin), (Univ. Coll. Dublin, Ireland: Sch. of Arch.), 6 Willson Road, Englefield Green, Surrey. Wilfrid J. Cantwell, William A. Maguire, Raymond McGrath.

Hurrell: John Anthony, MCD, B.Arch.(L'pool), (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 119 Peel Road, South Woodford, E18. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, Prof. H. Myles Wright, A. E. Miller.

Ingleby: Denis(Final), 30 Park End Road, Romford, Essex. James F. Howes, F. L. Jackman, Frederick Jones.

Inglis: James Sinclair, DA(Glas.), (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 25 Netherdale Avenue, Glasgow S4. Prof. William J. Smith, Prof. F. Fielden, Thomas S. Cordiner.

Jennings: Stephen Henry(Special Final), 41 Northgate Street, Bury St Edmunds. Frederick Johnson, J. F. Adams, Wm. H. Mitchell.

Jessamy: Philip Henry, ARCS(Special Final), 23 Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham, SE26. D. Nightingale, Robert W. Pite, Eric Ambrose.

John: Graham Reynolds(Final), 10 Hunter Street, Briton Ferry, Glam. C. G. Tagholm, O. S. Portsmouth, H. T. Wykes.

Johnson-Jones: David Aneuryn Victor, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech., Art and Commerce, Oxford Sch. of Arch.), Orchard Cottage, Lower Street, Quainton, nr. Aylesbury, Bucks. F. T. Pritchard, F. B. Pooley, Reginald Cave.

Johnston: Ivan Andrew(Final), Vernon Chambers, Vernon Street, Liverpool 2. A. G. Bullen, G. Alan Haddy, R. A. Threadgold.

Kaikini: Prabhat Lakshmanrao(Final), 17 St Cuthberts Road, Shoot Up Hill, NW2. Richard Llewelyn Davies, H. Lewis Curtis, Oscar Garry.

Key: Rodney, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield, Dept. of Arch.), 6 Greenhead Lane, Chapeltown, Sheffield. Prof. Stephen Welsh, Prof. John Needham, H. B. Leighton.

Kaye: Clifford(Final), 18 Ryefields Avenue, Quarumby, Huddersfield. Norman Culley, S. M. Richmond, Norman S. Lunn.

Keith: Ronald Callison, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 192 Eccles New Road, Salford 5. Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, Hubert Bennett.

Kennedy: James(Special Final), 29 Dalebrook Drive, Finaghy Road North, Belfast 10, Northern Ireland. H. A. Lynch-Robinson, Anthony F. Lucy, Benjamin Cowser.

Ladbroke: William Morris(Special Final), 2 Witley Road, Northfield, Birmingham 31. A. Douglas Jones, J. R. Sheridan-Shedden, E. Holman.

Lees: Vernon Henry(Special Final), 77 North Wallington, Fareham, Hants. N. G. Kelsey, V. G. Cogswell, Peter McG. Corsar.

Le Fevre: Eric Laurence, AA Dipl.(Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 37A Lansdowne Road, W11. D. L. Bridgwater, Peter Shephard, R. A. Le Fevre.

Lloyd-Davies: Allan Edward(Final), 30 Uplands Avenue, Bradmore, Wolverhampton. G. Alan G. Miller, Harry W. Weedon, Arthur L. Hall.

Lunn: Clifford(Final), 38 Lancaster Avenue, West Norwood, SE27. Norman Keep, E. S. W. Atherton, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Malone: Michael Edward(Final), 47 Wandle Road, Morden, Surrey. Paul Nightingale, Dr. R. Herz, Edwin Rice.

Melvin: Peter Anthony Paul, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 13 Kingsfield Avenue, North Harrow, Middx. John S. Walkden, Frederick Gibberd, Frederick G. A. Hall.

Messom: Ernest Leonard(Final), 58 Hilton Road, Mapperley, Nottingham. L. Darbyshire, H. Hardwick Dawson, A. E. Eberlin.

Miller: Horace Albert(Special Final), 'White Heron', Rodney Road, Saltford, nr. Bristol. Archibald W. Glover, Gerald E. Bunce, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Moody: Donald Graham Arthur(Final), 40 High Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. George Coles, Louis L. Lipski, R. Jelinek-Karl.

Morrall: Alan(Final), Courtenay House, Teignmouth, South Devon. C. K. Capon, Anthony Cox, Peter Cocke.

Mowbray: Ronald Bernard(Final), 12 Gower Road, Sketty, Swansea. H. T. Wykes, C. G. Tagholm, D. J. Howells.

Muir: John Hepburn(Final), 7A Broughton Gardens, Shepherds Hill, Highgate, N6.

Clifford Culpin, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Musset: (Mrs.) Xenia Ria(Special Final), 8 Westdown Road, SE6. James F. Howes, F. L. Jackman, H. Martin Libdett.

New: Maxwell Stanley Marshall(Final), Fleet House, Dartnell Park, West Byfleet, Surrey. Norman Royce, Thomas A. Eaton, H. Norman Haines.

Ninnes: Alan Barrett(Final), Moorgreen Cottage, Weatheroak, nr. Alvechurch, Worcs. J. R. Sheridan-Shedden, Leonard J. Multon, T. H. B. Burrough.

Patterson: Alan James(Final), 87 The Avenue, Greenacres, Aylesford, Kent. E. T. Ashley Smith, R. Tilsley Green, Leonard H. McDermott.

Patterson: Victor Ignatius(Final), Flat 4, 17 Berwick Street, W1. Alister G. MacDonald, J. A. W. Cubitt, Frank Rutter.

Plaistowe: Thomas William(Special Final), Mansfield, Elgin Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Bryan Westwood, N. C. Westwood, Howard V. Lobb.

Porter: David Kennedy(Final), 19 D. Afton Road, Cumbernauld, By Glasgow. Prof. F. Fielden, George W. Robertson, J. A. Coia.

Power: Edward Charles(Final), 7 Upton Park Drive, Upton, Wirral, Cheshire. Herbert Thearle, Felix Holt, A. Stanley Barnes.

Power: Gerard(Final), 6 Allworthy Avenue, Antrim Road, Belfast 14. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Pratt: Christopher John(Final), 'Daravec', White's Hill, Stock, Ingatstone, Essex. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Prestwich: Richard Edmund(Final), 38 Beaufort Avenue, Bisham, Blackpool. H. T. Jackson, C. H. MacKeith, Halstead Best.

Price: (Mrs.) Janet Mary(Final), 35 Campion Road, Putney, SW15. Hubert Bennett, David C. H. Jenkin, A. R. Borrett.

Price: Sydney(Special Final), 31 Sunbury Avenue, Penwortham, Preston. Leonard Rigby, H. H. Archer, H. Davenport Dodd.

Prosser: Trevor William(Final), County Architect's Department, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham. J. W. H. Barnes, J. W. M. Dudding, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Raine: Alan(Final), 5 Mill Hill Road, East Denton, Newcastle upon Tyne 5. F. Austin Child, Lt-Col. A. K. Tasker, Geo. H. Gray.

Reid: (Miss) Iona Mary, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), Chasefield Farm, Great Totham, Maldon, Essex. John S. Walkden, J. S. Foster, Aubrey Jenkins.

Rendle: David Edward(Final), 366 Northbrooks, Harlow, Essex. T. J. Lynch, Frederick Gibberd, Clifford Culpin.

Robinson: Thomas, DA(Glas.), (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 41 Auchentothie Road, Port-Glasgow, Renfrewshire. Prof. F. Fielden, J. A. Coia, A. D. Cordiner.

Rush: Peter Guy Chaplyn(Special Final), 'Braeside', 9 Bradbourne Vale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. A. G. Nisbet, F. R. Pite, Charles J. Cable.

Sagar: John Arthur, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 28 Hardcastle Avenue, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Ralph G. Covell, Eric S. Benson.

Sharman: Alfred Ernest(Final), 6 Wanlip Avenue, Birstall, Leicester. Frank H. Jones, Robert J. Howrie, S. Penn Smith.

Shepherd: (Mrs.) Betty(Special Final), 12 Goffers House, Duke Humphrey Road, SE3. W. C. Young, Haydn W. Smith, Roger K. Pullen.

Shum: Herman, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech., Art and Commerce, Oxford Sch. of Arch.), 33 Compayne Gardens, NW6. Miss Jane B. Drew, E. Maxwell Fry, Reginald Cave.

Simpson: James Kenneth(Special Final), 27 Woodlands Road, Hyde Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Singleton: Donald Robertson(Special Final), 45 Holin Park Mount, Roundhay, Leeds 8. Kenneth Turner, F. Chippindale, R. H. Winder.

Smith: Cyril Arthur(Final), 38 Darley Road, Hazel Grove, Cheshire. Leonard C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe, Cecil Stewart.

Smith: Richard Desmond Davison(Special Final), 96 Beechwood Park Road, Solihull, Warwickshire. J. R. Sheridan-Shedden, E. Holman, A. Douglas Jones.

Smith: William Peter(Final), 'Greenmantle', Chantry Road, New Wood, Stourton, nr.

Stourbridge. J. Homery Folkes, Wm. H. Godwin, L. C. Lomas.

Snashall: Brian Geoffrey(Final), 'Sunnyside', Rattle Road, Westham, Pevensy, Sussex. Geoffrey S. Kelly, B. T. Whiting, K. E. Black.

Straton-Ferrier: James Michael(Special Final), 42 Corstorphine Bank Drive, Edinburgh 12. E. Riss, J. Roy McKee, D. Jack.

Sturrock: David Smith, DA(Edin.), (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), Prof. Robert H. Matthew, James Shearer, R. Forbes Hutchison.

Sweeney: (Miss) Geraldine Mary Christine(Final), 12 High Street, Hastings, Sussex. Sir Hugh Casson, Neville Conder, John Wright.

Tevendale: Peter Arthur(Final), c/o County Architect, Wilton House, Parkside Road, Reading, Berks. A. C. Townsend, F. R. Steele, Reginald Cave.

Thomas: Robert Beuno(Special Final), 1 Maescadnant, Caernarvon, North Wales. T. Summers Davies, Robert Pierce, B. T. Howells.

Thornett: Raymond James(Final), 7 Brayford Avenue, Styvechale, Coventry. W. Stanley Hattrell, Maurice Harris, L. A. Clarke.

Tocher: James Alexander, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 33 Muswell Hill, N10. Allan Johnson, N. Seton Morris, F. Chippindale.

Tocher (Mrs.) Marjorie Averil Robina, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 33 Muswell Hill, N10. Allan Johnson, N. Seton Morris, F. Chippindale.

Tyrer: Henry(Final), 31 Marlborough House, Osnauburgh Street, Regents Park, NW1. Kenneth Anns, A. B. Waters. M. de Metz.

Udy: Deryck Arthur(Special Final), 'Winsford', 281 London Road, Wyberton, Boston, Lincs. J. W. H. Barnes, N. Summers, L. D. Tomlinson.

Wallnut: Edmund William(Special Final), 'Verona', Dublin Road, Sutton, Dublin, Ireland. Vincent Kelly, P. J. Munden, J. V. Downes.

Waugh: Kenneth, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm), (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), Eachwick House, Eachwick, Dalton, Newcastle upon Tyne. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Bruce Allsopp, F. W. Harvey.

Whittaker: Donald(Final), 86 Oxford Street, Werneth, Oldham, Lancs. Cecil Stewart, G. B. Howcroft, Harold Bowman.

Wilson: Walter Ramsden(Final), 44 Selby Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. Colin Gray, J. W. M. Dudding, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Wolstenhulme: John, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 16 Grasmere Road, Royton, Lancashire. Harold Bowman, Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson.

Wood: Walter Gerald(Special Final), 8 Hangingstone Road, Berry Brow, Huddersfield, Yorks. Norman Culey, S. N. Richmond, Norman S. Lunn.

Woodman: Roderick Eric(Final), 21 Kingshill, New Mills, Cirencester, Glos. Lt-Col. Eric Cole, Lt-Col. G. W. H. Ryland, C. W. Box.

Woods: Bilham(Final), The Linhay, Nash Lee Road, Terrick, Aylesbury, Bucks. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Woodward: John Francis(Final), 24 Holmsdale Gardens, Hastings, Sussex. L. S. Rider, Charles I. Callow, Stanley Ripley.

Worthington: Anthony Albert, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield, Dept. of Arch.), 20 Portland Avenue, Bolsover, Chesterfield. Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton, Prof. John Needham.

ELECTION: 4 OCTOBER 1960

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 4 October 1960. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Friday 26 August 1960. The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (5)

Chambers: Alan, Dipl.Arch.(L'pool) [A 1953], Messrs. Nickson and Borys and Partners, 14/16 Porto Novo Market Street.

Lagos, Nigeria; 14 Waring Road, Ikoyi, Lagos. Richard S. Nickson, Herbert Thearle, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

Gandhe: Jagannath Vithal [A 1951], 479/1 Tilak Road, Poona 2, Bombay, India; 1 Vijaya-Nagar Colony, Poona 2, Bombay. G. B. Mhatre, S. H. Parekar, A. S. Patil.

Gaymer: Anthony Durnford [A 1947], Messrs. Cobb, Archer and Scammell, PO Box 58, Nairobi, Kenya; Lower Kabete, Nairobi. Howard D. Archer, R. Q. Scammell, A. S. G. Butler.

Monk: Leon Arthur Ernest, AADipl. [A 1953], Messrs. Selvaratnam and Monk, Prince Street, Colombo, Ceylon. Arthur Korn, Michael Patrick, C. K. Capon.

and the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying examination:

Cheale: Cyril James, Regional Architect, PWD, PO Box 2099, Accra, Ghana; 40 Seventh Avenue, Accra. Henry Kendall, E. Maxwell Fry, Denys L. Lasdun.

AS ASSOCIATES (20)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Brendel: Norman (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), 14-22 Commercial Road, Melbourne, SC2, Victoria, Australia. John F. D. Scarborough, Miss Ellison Harvie, E. Keith Mackay.

Chan: Chiu Yum, B.Arch.(Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), 2 Stawell Street, Kew, E4, Victoria, Australia. Prof. Brian B. Lewis, R. G. Parker, Mrs. Hilary Lewis.

De Gzell: Vitaly (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), 289 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia. E. J. A. Weller, C. Fulton, T. B. F. Gargett.

George: Ian Errol, B.Arch.(Auck., N.Z.) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the NZIA), 186 Majorhornbrook Road, Mt. Pleasant, Christchurch, New Zealand. Prof. A. Charles Light and the President and Hon. Secretary of the NZIA under Bye-law 3(a).

Kentridge: Leon Ross, B.Arch.(Rand) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the ISAA), Apt. 100, 3495 Ridgewood, Montreal, Canada. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Khan: Saïdal (Special Final), Garhi Behram Khan, Kohat City, West Pakistan. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Langley: John Vernon, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech., Art and Commerce, Oxford Sch. of Arch.), 76 Cedar Avenue, Pointe Claire, PQ, Canada. Reginald Cave, A. E. Geens, Max G. Cross.

Oliver: (Miss) Anne Josephine, B.Arch.(NUI Dublin), (Univ. Coll. Dublin, Ireland: Sch. of Arch.), PO Box 23, Lushoto, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa. G. B. E. Norburn, A. G. W. Ogilvie, C. J. Crowe.

Parker: Norman (Final), 5020, Macdonald Avenue, Apt. 205, Cote St Luc, Montreal, PQ, Canada. Thos. E. Scott, Sidney F. Burley, C. G. Bath.

Postill: John Ronald, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech., Art and Commerce, Oxford Sch. of Arch.), 2465 York Street, Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada. Percy Gray, F. T. Pritchard, Reginald Cave.

Rademan: Theodore William (Special Final), Ministry of Transport and Works, Buildings Branch, PO Box 967, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Peter D. Lawson, A. Lloyd Spencer, Clifford Duke.

Raffray: Joseph Raoul, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech., Art and Commerce, Oxford Sch. of Arch.), c/o Messrs. Comber, Comber and Mack, 4493 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal 6, PQ, Canada. F. T. Pritchard, David Beecher, Reginald Cave.

Rainbird: Geoffrey Leonard Meadus (Final), 4966 Decarie Boulevard, Montreal, PQ, Canada. T. S. Barnes, A. F. Hare, R. Pearce S. Hubbard.

Robertson: John Ernest, ASTC (Arch.) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), 28 First Avenue, Eastwood, NSW, Australia. Joseph C. Fowell, J. L. Stephen Mansfield, G. W. Hughes.

Swan: David Gordon (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the NZIA), Lister Building, Victoria Street E, Auckland, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light and the President and Hon. Secretary of the NZIA under Bye-law 3(a).

Tan: Beng, B.Arch.(Queensland) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), 64 Hargreaves Circus, Penang, Malaya. Prof. R. P. Cummings, H. J. Hitch, E. J. A. Weller.

Tham: Chan Wah, B.Arch.(Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), c/o Maxwell Road Post Office, Singapore 2. Prof. B. B. Lewis, R. G. Parker, Mrs. Hilary Lewis.

Walters: Keith John (Final), c/o Ministry of Transport and Works, Box 967, Lusaka,

Northern Rhodesia. Peter D. Lawson, A. Lloyd Spencer, Clifford Duke.

Whincop: William Hugh (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the NZIA), Box 157, Napier, New Zealand. D. H. S. Prince and the President and Hon. Secretary of the NZIA under Bye-law 3(a).

Yuen: Peng Cheng, Dip.Arch.(Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying examination approved by the RAIA), c/o Messrs. James Cubitt, Leonard Manasseh and Partners, PO Box 613, Jesselton, North Borneo. Harry S. Winbush, Prof. Brian B. Lewis, R. G. Parker.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. S. L. Donovan, Dip.Arch.(Leics.) [4] has taken up the appointment of Deputy Controller to the Central Housing Authority, Mauritius, at the Secretariat, Port Louis, Mauritius, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, especially those relating to housing and tropical architecture.

Mr. K. C. Evans [4], County Architect for the Isle of Ely County Council since 1956, will take up an appointment at the end of June as Deputy County Architect for the Hertfordshire County Council.

Mr. A. J. Filer, CB, General Manager of the Directorate General of Works, Ministry of Works, will retire on 14 August 1960. Thereafter the Directorate General will consist of **Mr. C. G. Mant**, CBE [F], who will be appointed Director General, **Mr. E. Bedford**, CB, CVO [A], Chief Architect, and **Mr. A. B. Mann**, CBE, B.Sc. (Eng.), MICE, MIMCHE, Chief Engineer. The Directorate General will have joint executive responsibility for all professional services in the Department, including works, lands and accommodation services.

Mr. A. C. Miller Forward, BA [4], is now Lecturer in Architecture at the University of Edinburgh, and his private address is 4 Royal Circus, Edinburgh 3.

Mr. W. H. Godfrey, CBE, FSA [F], has, for reasons of health, resigned the position of Director and Secretary of the National Buildings Record, which he has held since its inception in February 1941. **Sir John Summerson**, CBE, FBA, FSA [A], Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum has accepted the Directorship, but at his own request, the appointment will be at first for one year, as Acting Director, to be reviewed later. This does not in any way affect his Curatorship of the Soane Museum. **Mr. Cecil Farthing**, FSA, remains Deputy Director of the NBR and will carry out the duties of Secretary. The change takes place on 30 June 1960.

Mr. Alan F. Meldrum [4] has been appointed resident architect at Fourah Bay, the University College of Sierra Leone, by **Mr. Frank Rutter** [F], 60 Woodbridge Road, Guildford, Surrey. Mr. Meldrum's address with effect from 4 June will be c/o the Registrar, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Mr. David Shoesmith, M.A. (Arch.) (Cantab.) [4], has been accepted into the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University to continue under the guidance of Professor Chermayeff the programme of study and research into the problems of hospitals, medical buildings. This study was begun at the University of Munich as holder of a scholarship from the British Council and the Bavarian Government.

Mr. Derek Stephenson, B.Arch.(L'pool), Dip.T.P.(Lond.) [A], has been appointed Chief Architect to A. H. Anderson Limited.

Colonel N. H. Waller, MC, TD, DL, MA, [F], has

resigned his appointment as Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester and has been succeeded by **Mr. B. J. Ashwell**, MC, Dip.Arch. (Lond.) [4], who has been associated with Colonel Waller for the last nine years. Mr. Ashwell has also taken over the practice of Messrs. Waller and Son, 17 College Green, though Colonel Waller will continue to act in a consultative capacity. The name of the firm will now be Waller, Son and Ashwell. The address is unchanged.

Mr. Arthur D. Wilson, Dip.T.P.(Glas.) AMPTI [4] has been appointed by the Department of Public Works of Canada as District Architect, Ottawa, to direct the Department's building construction programme in the capital city of Ottawa, eastern Ontario and western Quebec.

Mr. Stanley Woolmer, MPTI [F] has taken up an appointment from the Commonwealth Relations Office under the UK/Ghana Technical Assistance Scheme. The post is that of Chief Development Officer, Tema. Mr. Woolmer's address is c/o UK High Commissioner's Office, Box 296, Accra, Ghana.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. A. Kenneth F. Carter [4] has commenced private practice on his own account and his new address is 16 West End Road, Bitterne, Southampton (Southampton 49128), where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Mr. Edward T. Dowling [F] of Messrs. Henry Tanner [F] has dissolved partnership with **Mr. W. H. Tanner**, FRICS, who has retired but is being retained as a consultant. As from 1 May Mr. Dowling has taken into partnership **Mr. G. D. Sykes**, FRICS [A] and **Mr. H. F. Morley** [A]. The style of the firm remains unchanged and the practice will be continued from the present address, Nos. 14-18 Heddon Street, Regent Street, London, W1 (Regent 2576-7) and from 'Auster', Roman Road, Dorking, Surrey (Dorking 4406).

Mr. David G. Felce [4] has taken **Mr. Ronald Guy** [4] into partnership. The practice will continue at 60 West Street, Brighton, Sussex (Brighton 29158) under the style of Felce and Guy.

Mr. William Fulton [4] has commenced in private practice at 88 Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire (Middlesbrough 43990).

Mr. R. H. Gallannaugh [L] has taken into partnership **Mr. J. A. Spon** [4] and **Mr. N. F. Beardsworth** [4] under the style of Reginald H. Gallannaugh and Partners. Mr. Spon operates in the London practice at 54 Queen Anne Street, London, W1 (Welbeck 5484) and Mr. Beardsworth operates the West Country practice at 9 Richmond Street, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset (Weston-super-Mare 1766-7).

Mr. Peter S. Gilby [4] is now in private practice at 20 Huskisson Street, Liverpool 8 (Royal 2664).

Mr. D. H. Gillies-Reyburn [4] has entered into partnership with **Mr. Max Gerlach**, Architect M.A.A. (Copenhagen), and is practising from P.O. Box M 65, Accra, Ghana, West Africa.

Mr. J. R. Glanfield [4] and **Mr. E. R. Corby**, MC [4], practising under the name of Riley and Glanfield, have taken into partnership **Mr. J. C. Gooch** [4] and **Mr. D. Lloyd** [4]. The firm continues to practise under the same style at 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, WC1 (Chancery 7328).

Mr. P. F. R. Glossop [A] and Mr. A. M. Brayshaw [A] have taken into partnership Mr. David C. Bailey [A]. The practice will be known as Glossop, Brayshaw and Bailey at 44 Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire (Chesterfield 3373).

Messrs. Goodhart-Rendel, Broadbent and Curtis [FF] announce that the style of the firm is now known (as from 1 January 1960) as F. G. Broadbent and Partners and that as from the same date they have taken into partnership Mr. P. V. Butler [A], Mr. J. F. G. Hastings [A], Mr. D. A. Reid [A] and Mr. H. F. Todd [L].

Mr. John B. Guise [F], Mr. Albert T. Davies and Mr. William J. Upfold formerly practising as Howard Crane and Partners, Granville House, 132-5 Sloane Street, London, SW1, are continuing practice in their own names under the style of Guise, Davies and Upfold at the same address. The telephone number is Sloane 8105.

Mr. W. J. Jukes [A] has commenced partnership with Mr. R. Cliff under the style of Cliff and Jukes at 5 Market Street, Lichfield, Staffordshire (Lichfield 2667).

The practice of Edward F. Massey [A] is now carried on under the name of Massey and Massey at the same address: 18 Museum Street, Warrington, Lancashire. The principal of the firm is Mr. Edward J. Massey [A] and the business will be continued as in the past, under the new name.

Messrs. Powell and Alport (Mr. P. Nolan Powell [A] and Mr. P. G. Alport [A]) of Cardiff, Newport and Croydon have taken Mr. W. Gordon Jones [A] into associate partnership. The firm will continue to practise under the same style at 88 Cathedral Road, Cardiff (Cardiff 28456-7), Martins Bank Chambers, Newport (Newport 66586), and at 28 Sydenham Road, Croydon (Croydon 3564).

The partnership of Messrs. Priestman and Lazenby [F/A] of 101 Spring Bank, Hull, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. H. D. Priestman [F] will practise under his own name at 101 Spring Bank, Hull (Hull 36879-8) and Mr. A. Lazenby [A] will practise under his own name at 20 Albion Street, Hull (Hull 20127).

Mr. Duthie Ritchie [A] and Mr. D. Lyall-Watson have taken Mr. G. L. Julius [A], Mr. W. A. Serfontein [A] and Mr. V. L. Veale [A] into partnership and will continue to practise under the name of Stucke, Harrison, Ritchie and Watson at Suite 606, 64 Eloff Street, Johannesburg, South Africa (PO Box 2271).

Mr. G. W. F. Sexton [L], practising as G. A. Sexton and Son, has taken into partnership Mr. A. A. Sexton, ARICS and Mr. S. R. J. Ashby [A], the practice being known now as G. A. Sexton, Sons and Ashby at Bank Chambers, 42 Kilburn High Road, London, NW6 (Maida Vale 2130 and 6462) and The Red House, Gills Hill Lane, Radlett, Hertfordshire (Radlett 5044).

Mr. R. Hale Sutton [A] has commenced practice on his own account at 6 Kingly Street, London, W1 (Regent 2693) where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

The firm of Taylor and Davie [F/A], carrying on business at 196 West Regent Street, Glasgow, has been dissolved by mutual consent as on 31 March 1960. Mr. James Taylor [F] will continue to carry on business on his own account at 196 West Regent Street, Glasgow. Mr. William Tate Davie [A] will carry on business on his own account, also at 196 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Messrs. Bryan and Norman Westwood and Partners [FF] have opened a branch office at 5 Balfour Road, Weybridge, Surrey (Weybridge 6887) under the management of Mr. Hugh Smart [A] as associate partner. The main office of the firm will continue at 21 Suffolk Street, London, SW1 (Trafalgar 4411). Mr. Noel Brandon-Jones [A] is setting up his own practice at 10 Pond Road, London, SE3 (Lee Green 7601).

Mr. John Whitehead [A] and Mrs. Carol Whitehead [A] are now in practice under the style of J. and C. Whitehead at 2 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, WC2 (Chancery 2037) and at 1 Crown Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Bury St Edmunds 647).

Mr. R. J. Worthington [A] has commenced practice at 72 Addington Road, West Wickham, Kent (Hurstway 4125).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr. Anthony Adams [A] has changed his address to 79 The Chesils, Styvechale, Coventry, Warwickshire.

The London office of Messrs. Grenfell Baines and Hargreaves: Mr. David Rock [A], Mr. Brian Cobb [A], Mr. Andrew Purves [A], Mr. Winston Barnett [Student], Mr. Homi Dubash [A], Miss Katherine Welsh and Miss Anne Hardstaff have moved to new offices at 4 Cavendish Place, London, W1 (Langham 2621).

Messrs. Boon and Parker [F/A] of Stafford have moved into larger offices at 8 St Mary's Grove, Stafford (Stafford 1109) where they will be pleased to receive technical literature.

Mr. John Geoffrey Brown [A] has changed his address to 5 Broadland Street, The Gap, Ashgrove, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Mrs. Joan W. Craig (née Mathias) [A] has changed her address to Hendre Cottage, Penrhynedeudraeth, Merionethshire.

Messrs. Davies and Clinch [A/A] have changed their address to 6 Great James Street, London, WC1 (Holborn 3700).

Mr. Derek G. Everett [A] has changed his address to 'Woodlands Cottage', Woodlands Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire (Kirby Muxloe 3378).

Mr. A. G. L. Gibson [A] has changed his address to 82 Essex Street, Epping, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Mr. Richard Grierson [A] has changed his address to 10 Wildwood Grove, London, NW3 (Meadway 2292).

Mr. F. Henshaw [F] and Mr. A. Cyril Cheek [A] have changed their address to Chantry House, 1 West Street, Andover, Hampshire (Andover 2030).

Mr. John A. Herrick [A] has changed his address to 24 Burses Way, Hutton, Essex (Brentwood 4368).

Mr. A. S. King [A] has changed his address to 94 Hayes Way, Beckenham, Kent (Beckenham 0544).

Mr. W. J. Kingston [A] has changed his address to c/o Department of Public Works, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.

Mr. Joseph N. Longville [A] has changed his address to 65 Nursery Road, Silksworth Lane, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

Mr. A. L. McMullen [F] has changed his address to 56-7 Hinton Buildings, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire (Bournemouth 24016).

Mr. A. M. Page [A] has changed his address to 3 Thrush Avenue, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Norman V. Pearl [A] has changed his address to 69 Braemore Road, Hove 3, Sussex (Hove 772635).

Messrs. Quiggin and Gee [F/AA] have changed their address to Refuge Assurance House, Lord Street, Liverpool 2 (Royal 4083-4).

Mr. Walter Rosser [F] has moved his offices to 6 Princess Street, Northampton (Northampton 2453).

Mr. Frank Rutter [F] has opened an office at 60 Woodbridge Road, Guildford, Surrey (Guildford 60235). The office at No. 2 Finchley Road has been closed.

Mr. St. J. P. Stimson [A] has changed his address to 27 Andover Road, Southsea, Hampshire.

The present working address of Mr. J. R. G. Thomas [A] is Jøen Utzon's Tegnestue, Hellebaek, Denmark.

Mr. Winston Walker [F] is no longer practising at 107 Sloane Street, SW1, and has moved to 'Cleavers', Welford-on-Avon, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (Welford-on-Avon 239) where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. R. Wallis [A] has changed his address to 50 Church Crescent, London, N3 (Finchley 7110).

Mr. L. A. Wills [A] and Miss P. J. Owen [A] have moved from 6 Earls Terrace, London, W8 to 'Freshfield', Farley Green, Albury, Surrey (Shere 2340). They do not wish to receive trade literature.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Associate aged 41, Dipl. Arch. (Liverpool), Bronze Medallist 1959, returning UK August 1960 wishes to contact architect in established practice with view to partnership. Capital available. Box 125, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (37), B.Arch., 11 years' experience home and abroad on a wide variety of work, seeks partnership or position leading shortly thereto, with established practice in south (excluding London), south-west, or in any coastal region. Some capital available. Box 126, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Modern and established small firm of Tees-side architects with excellent accommodation wish to contact larger modern firm with a view to amalgamation on a co-partnership or association basis in order to extend scope of work. Box 130, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

A member wishing to retire is desirous of selling his practice which is mainly in and around London, with small office in WC2. A residence used as sub-office in Berkshire can be taken over if desired. Box 131, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate with growing practice in Derbyshire wishes to contact member with established office in the Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire/south Yorkshire area with a view to amalgamation. Alternatively would consider the purchase of an existing practice from member about to retire. Box 140, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate with own practice overseas, returning June 1960, seeks partnership or position leading thereto, with older member contemplating gradual retirement. Some capital available. Box 144, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate, A.A. Dipl. 1955, aged 27, wishes to join a group of modern architects having an expanding practice in the West Country or West Midlands, with view to possible partnership. London office experience, and several small private jobs completed. Some capital available. Box 145, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

ACCOMMODATION

Two architects require office accommodation (250-400 sq. ft.) preferably in the Kensington area of London. Box 142, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

MISCELLANEOUS

For sale. About 40 ft. super of leaded lights from two church windows and some small complete lights. Plain coloured glass and cameos almost intact. Some edges damaged or perished. Probably 100-150 years old. Sketch available. Box 141, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate commencing private practice would welcome hearing from members having plan chests and other office furnishings for sale. Offers to Box 143, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, as a body, is not responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed in the JOURNAL.

ABS Car Insurance

Advantageous terms have been negotiated with Lloyds Underwriters for Motor Car Insurance through this Agency for Architects and their Assistants. The scope of this cover is wide and includes business use without additional premium. Loss of professional instruments from the car is also covered. The premium rates agreed upon for this scheme show a reduction of 15 per cent on those normally required by the Underwriters. These special terms will not apply to high performance sports cars or to motor cycles.

Full particulars will be sent on application. May we suggest that you inquire now so that you have details before you when the renewal of your existing insurance falls due? Inquiries to:

The Manager,
ABS Insurance Agency Ltd.,
66 Portland Place,
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(Telephone: Langham 5533)

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World Refugee Year
British Architects' Appeal
An Evening of Divertissements
on 28 April, at the RIBA
photographs by Tom Blau



Annual General Meeting

The 122nd Annual General Meeting of the Royal Institute was held at the RIBA on 3 May 1960 with the President, Mr Basil Spence, OBE, TD, RA, ARSA, in the Chair. About 170 members attended. A full report of the proceedings is given below.

The President

I now have to present the Report of the Council and Committees for the year 1959 and to move that the Report be received.

The Chairmen or other representatives of all the Committees whose reports are appended to the Council's Report have been asked to attend this meeting so as to be in a position to answer any questions that may arise in connection with these reports.

Mr. Richard Sheppard (Hon. Secretary)
I second the motion.

The President

I propose to take this Report page by page.

Mr. George Whitby, MBE [F]

On a point of order, can I ask whether this Annual Report was received by members in accordance with the Bye-Laws, and in fact whether this Report is a Report of the Council as required by Bye-Laws 42 and 52 and 58?

The President

I have already said this is a Report of the Council.

Mr. Whitby

I asked if it was in accordance with the Bye-Laws. It is not in accordance with the Bye-Laws, Mr. President, is it?

The President

I do not think so; is it? Does it matter?

The Secretary (Mr. G. R. Ricketts)

According to Bye-Law 52: 'In March each year the Boards and Committees shall each forward to the Council a report of their proceedings during the official year, which report, or a summary thereof, shall be incorporated in the Council's Report to the Annual General Meeting'.

Ours is in fact called 'The Annual Report of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the year 1959' for consideration at the Annual General Meeting – the wording is different.

The President

I have already said this is the Report of the Council and Committees.

Mr. Whitby

You have said it is not in accordance with the Bye-Laws and that that does not matter, which is a most deplorable statement from a member of this learned society.

Professor R. H. Matthew, CBE [F]

The President did not say that: he put the question, 'Does it matter?'

Mr. D. H. McMorran, ARA [F]

With the greatest respect, Sir, I think it does matter. When we were admitted members

of this Institute we signed a declaration to observe the Bye-Laws in every respect, and you are asking us to break that undertaking we gave. I think that is a serious matter.

The President

I am sorry I should ask you to stretch your conscience to that extent.

The Secretary

We could certainly ensure next year that we use precisely the terms as printed in the Bye-Laws, to meet their objection.

The President

I do not think it will affect the rather nice cover.

Mr. Whitby

May we be assured that in future all the Bye-Laws will be followed, and that this document is sent to us 14 days before the meeting, and not five days before the meeting, as in this case? I suggest we have not had time to consider this Report properly, and I would like to suggest, Sir, that from now on this meeting considers itself a friendly one. . . .

The President

I should very much like that.

Mr. Whitby

. . . a friendly meeting of members, Sir, and I am sure it would be the wish of all of us here that you should remain in the Chair.

I would like to propose that this meeting gives this Report as much consideration as it possibly can, but I would also like to put the motion before this meeting, that the meeting refer it back to the Council until it can be rewritten as a proper Annual General Report and sent to members.

Mr. McMorran

I will second that.

Mr. Thurston Williams [A]

Am I in order in asking if the mover has a right to move this?

The President

I think he has. The Report should be posted 14 days before the meeting: I do not think it was posted 14 days before. We have an expression of profound regret from the printers, who had an accident with their dispatch, and I think that Mr. Whitby is absolutely right. It is up to this General Meeting whether we wish to discuss this Report or not. There is a proposal put forward and seconded; I would like to see if it is supported. Will you please vote by show of hands on the proposal that the meeting should be postponed?

[Lost by a majority vote: 4 votes for the proposal.]

The President

I would like to take it page by page.

Foreword

There is a Foreword which deals with the year's work.

Mr. McMorran

I take it the acceptance of this Report is now before the meeting?

The President

Certainly.

Mr. McMorran

I would like to speak on that: I certainly shall not vote for it, because in spite of what you have said I consider it is out of order; but on the other hand I shall not vote against it, because I think the right thing for anyone to do on this is to abstain from voting, and I give you notice of that so that my name can be recorded in that sense, and that of any others who follow my example.

Taking the paper as you have put it to us, I should like to refer to some of the matters that are only very briefly mentioned in it.

At last year's Annual General Meeting you kindly promised an inquiry into the profits which this Institute makes from examination candidates who are obliged to present themselves here because of the monopoly of examining powers which we enjoy. There was in fact a statement in the JOURNAL on this matter, but I think that statement does not form part of this Annual Report (if it is an Annual Report). In this paper before us the income from this source is still absorbed in the ordinary funds, and seems in fact to have been transferred to the Development Fund.

Very closely linked with this matter, Mr. President, is the absence of any report from the RIBA Registration Committee. They might have been expected, I should have thought, to look into the question raised again last year whether under the Registration Act the Registration Council ought to hold its own examination.

Turning to a different matter, I believe one can deduce the cost of the new premises from this paper and from an earlier one, but I should have thought it was time for the Council to tell us what the actual cost was.

But the most important matter, in my view, Sir, is the question of the reconstitution of the Board of Architectural Education.

Mr. Thurston Williams

With respect to the speaker, Sir, you suggested we took the Report page by page: it is difficult for us to follow his points unless we do this.

The President

Would it be convenient to you, Mr. McMorran, if you raised these points as we come to them page by page, so that the members can enter into the debate?

Mr. McMorran

Not entirely, Sir: but I am going to be very brief. My remarks are organised to a certain point, and I cannot make the point if you insist. These matters are all implied in the Council's Report, and you are dealing with that on page 1; all these things can be attributed to it.

On this question of reconstitution of the Board, we are told in the Report it is in the

process of being worked out, but my information is that it is already in effect, and that letters were sent out to public bodies about the middle of March. We are told this reconstitution came out of the Oxford Conference; the Oxford Conference is referred to in what passes as the Council's Report. I was a member of the Oxford Conference, and I can assure you that this matter was not discussed, and that it did not appear in any form in the conclusions which were published from that Conference. The Council, I submit, had no mandate from the Conference in this respect.

Turning to detail, as regards the composition of the new Board we are told it is to consist of some 12 to 15 members with full executive functions. We are not told who they are nor from what classes of membership they have been drawn; we are not told how long they are to hold office, nor what is to be a quorum in their meetings. These are not, I submit, trivial or frivolous issues; they affect the integrity of this Institute and the well-being of the profession.

I am not satisfied – and this is the point of my remarks – with the peculiar way in which these important issues have been glossed over in this paper before us. A vital new measure has been introduced, in my view, without a frank submission to the general membership. In all seriousness I say to you, in the face of what you have said about the validity of this meeting, that having regard to our responsibilities under the law I think an even more serious view could be taken of some of the matters to which I have referred.

Mr. W. Home [4]

Would it be in order to address a few words on the Foreword? I was very pleased to detect a really down-to-earth, practical assessment of life as it is, in the Foreword. There is one phrase in particular which stimulates thought, in the fourth paragraph: 'Whether, for instance, 6 per cent (if indeed all architects get this) is still a sound economic basis will depend upon the services this fee is nowadays expected to cover'. I should like to know whether, in view of the considerable discussion and research going into this percentage economics, does the Institute still enforce the same disciplinary action in the case of members reported for undercharging the 6 per cent?

The President

On special disciplinary action, once the Institute is furnished with evidence it takes very strong action, but it is no use talking about this sort of thing happening, or under-cutting, if evidence is not forthcoming. You must send full evidence to the Institute, and then I can assure you very strong action is taken. The explanation of: 'if indeed all architects get this (6 per cent)' under this clause relates to cases where consultants are used and the architect has to reduce his fee, but it would not be below 5 per cent. Also it relates to the low fees one gets for some housing. That is why it is put in that way.

On the points Mr. McMorran raised: the first is examination fees.

Mr. G. T. West [4]

Might I suggest we should deal with points covered in the body of the Report when we come to them? Members will find it more convenient.

The President

All right.

There was a general point raised; this is the Report for 1959, and quite a lot of the work to which Mr. McMorran refers has been done perhaps later – and it does represent hard work by committees – since that date.

Mr. McMorran

Page 3 of the Report is headed 'July 1959 – June 1960' and the whole of the business done in that year is open to discussion.

The President

This is a Report for 1959: it says so on the cover, and this is the Council which is in office from July 1959 to June 1960.

Mr. McMorran

Those Bye-Laws which you and I agreed to observe do refer to the official year, which is the year of office of the Council.

The Secretary

If I may comment briefly: there are several discrepancies; there always have been. It could be argued that the Annual Report in recent years has never been in order; for if you interpret the official year, which is nowhere precisely defined in the Bye-Laws, as running from June to June, our Reports have run from an indeterminate date around February/March to the same time the next year. Clearly there are difficulties about preparing a Report from June to June yet still presenting it to an Annual General Meeting in May.

We have taken a first step towards rationalising these dates by getting the Annual Report on the same basis as the Accounts are presented, i.e. the calendar year January to December. The Accounts are made out that way and we thought it a help to present the annual work of committees on a similar basis. But one is certainly left with a discrepancy in that the Council is elected as from July and goes to the following June. Hence the anomalies which Mr. McMorran refers to.

Mr. McMorran

Thank you, Sir, I follow that explanation, but it has this peculiar effect which must be apparent to everyone here, if the Council takes some very drastic public action, such as it has taken over the Board of Architectural Education, during those months from January to May, are they going to be answerable for them, or their successors?

The President

They will be, in the next Report, surely, because this covers the work of January to December, 1959. The next one will be from January to December, 1960, and I would have thought that would be reported then.

Mr. McMorran

That is the obvious solution, but it has the effect that by the time that Report is published this action, which may or may not have been desirable, is 15 months old, and the effects of it, evil or otherwise, have become accepted and it is too late to question them. I submit, Sir, this is a most undesirable thing; it is not countenanced by the Bye-Laws, and it goes to the root of the argument that the way this document is presented is such as to deceive the membership.

The President

It is a question of printing and getting it out.

Mr. McMorran

I happen to be an ex-chairman of committees here and I know the difficulty committees have in presenting their business in a sufficiently complete form to put before this meeting; I know there is a no man's land between this meeting and the end of the Session when there is a little doubt about people's responsibilities. I do not see how that mechanical difficulty can be overcome, but by extending it for another three to four months you are going too far beyond the spirit and intention of our Bye-Laws.

Mr. Thurston Williams

Mr. McMorran has been leading us through the Bye-Laws; Bye-Law 52 states each Committee shall forward to the Council a report of its proceedings. That includes the Board of Architectural Education, which must submit its report in March. The matter to which Mr. McMorran refers took place after March, and we are within the Bye-Laws.

Mr. McMorran

The public action taken by the Council as the result of the Board's proceedings took place in March: I have checked that.

Mr. Whitby

The Bye-Law Mr. Williams referred to says: 'In March each year the Boards and Committees shall each forward to the Council a report of their proceedings during the official year . . .' This has been well and truly violated in every respect, because you have said these reports run from January to December, not March to March.

Mr. West

Does it say in the Bye-Law it shall cover the period March to March?

Can we move on to page 4?

Mr. Whitby

You have said, Sir, you will take points *seriatim*; do we assume there is nothing more on page 2, after the first line of the third paragraph? Do we forget the third paragraph?

Mr. Thurston Williams

On a point of order, we are here to consider the Report. Page 2 is a Foreword under the name of Mr. Richard Sheppard. Can we get down to the Report of the Council?

Mr. Whitby

Where is the Report of the Council?

Mr. Thurston Williams

Subject to your correction, this commences on page 3.

The President

This Foreword is intended as an introduction to the year's work, to give you an idea of what work has been done. Of course you can drive a cart and horse through any regulation if you try. It is to help members to understand the sort of work these voluntary committees do, who have sweated blood all this time, and come here to be sniped at. This represents their work in a nutshell, under the name of the Honorary Secretary. I think some comments made on it were quite reasonable, because they were

in a general way referred to in it, but we cannot refer to any points of detail in it. The points of detail are in the Report itself, and I propose to go on to page 3, which is a list of names, so I can turn to page 4 without contradiction. This is a:

Chart showing Committee Structure and Organisation

Mr. W. G. Bor [4]

I should like to comment on the new Committee structure, as far as it relates to the change from the old Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee to the new Design and Planning Committee. At a time when town planning issues are of paramount importance, we are relegating planning to second place.

The President

I am coming to that on page 11.

Mr. Bor

Once upon a time there was a Ministry of Town and Country Planning; this was first changed to a Ministry of Local Government and Planning, and has finished up as a Ministry of Housing, Local Government, and Welsh Affairs. Is it our intention to follow the Government's deliberate policy of watering down the importance of town planning by changing a not very effective Town and Country Planning Committee to a possibly even less effective Design and Planning Committee?

With regard to Town Planning, we are told that the Design and Planning Committee 'will be concerned either to devise or pursue a major policy aimed at restoring the architect to the forefront of planning and/or in some way reconcile the architect's need for professional freedom with the social necessity for planning'. In other words, Mr. President, this Committee is mainly concerned with the furthering of the interests of architects in or against planning, but is not really interested in planning as such.

This then is our policy at a crucial moment in the history of our towns, when vast twilight areas and parts of the central areas are ripe for renewal, and when the unbridled incursion of the motor-car threatens to choke or explode our cities. Post-war town planning has mainly been concerned with the redevelopment of blitzed areas and the development of New Towns. The much more difficult and complex task of urban renewal is staring us in the face and we are not ready for it. The town planning profession is desperately short of architect/town planners sufficiently skilled and experienced to tackle these formidable problems.

Whose fault is it that town planning lost its appeal and got into a rut? I think we architects must take a good deal of the blame since for the past decade or so we as a profession have turned our backs on planning. If we now ask for architects to be restored to the forefront of planning, then surely planning must be in the forefront of the RIBA. In any case, if all major cities were to have Architect/Planners as Chief Officers, it is very doubtful if we could fill the posts. It is all very well to ask for the restoration of architects to the forefront of planning, but first we must re-examine our own attitude to planning and educate more architects as town planners. If we do not take planning seriously as a profession, we

shall be ousted from this field by other professions who do take it seriously.

Next year we shall be hosts to the International Union of Architects. Forty nations are in the IUA and their representatives passed the following resolution in 1953: 'At each stage in the planning process - in large areas, national and regional - the architect/town planner should act as adviser and prepare design projects. On the other hand it considers that in the planning of cities and towns only architects qualified as town planners are competent to carry out the planning work'. Our representatives voted for this resolution. How can we face our guests if we have not managed to put our own house in order in these matters?

Our cities are in danger, and in urgent need of the most skilled attention by architect/town planners. As far as the Committee structure is concerned, this should reflect the importance this Institute attaches to town planning. There may or may not be a case for a separate Design Committee; but may I urge the new Council to set up a separate Planning Committee solely concerned with planning matters and urban design, for which, I submit, there is a very strong case indeed.

Mr. C. G. L. Shankland [4]

I should like to support what Mr. Walter Bor has said. It is time for us as an Institute to recognise there has been a change in the public attitude to planning; I think our action should reflect this. The public expect architects to take a leading part in the issues which Mr. Bor has touched upon, and how can we do this as an Institute unless we have suitable action on planning reconstruction? I need not dilate on what these things are; most of you are familiar with them. I could quote Professor Robert Matthew's summary of what was wrong with planning, given in this building, and broadcast a year ago.

How can we deal with it unless we have a committee which considers deeply such things as the lessons of the Piccadilly inquiry? The RIBA was the only body which did not say a single word on that occasion. But we should not only point a finger at other people's mistakes; we should examine the problem deeply and have a committee which comes forward to the Council with policies to grapple with the problems.

I am not clear what is this design function which this committee is to have; I should have thought design was in everything the RIBA does and did not need a special committee to take care of it. If these are housing difficulties, it should be a special committee to take care of it.

We cannot stress too much that we have a terrible need for planning, a need to set our house in order to secure a far better position. We complained about not being consulted on motorways, but we are waking up after a long sleep and we may give the impression to the general public that this has an air of petulance about it, so long as we do not put forward constructive proposals over a period. There have been great changes in the Institute over the past two or three years, and the Council should not overlook the functions of a committee with wide terms of reference about planning.

Mr. Richard Sheppard

This matter has been considered by the Policy Committee, and some statement will

eventually be put to the Council for their consideration. In the last year also, I can assure Mr. Bor and Mr. Shankland, the Institute and the President have been prodding the Ministers and Ministries concerned over this matter, and it has been in the minds of the Council in the last 12 months. I can only say it is likely that the Council will be considering next year a statement from the Policy Committee about this.

Professor Matthew

I should like to support that, and it reflects what Mr. Shankland said. But it goes deeper than the name of the committee: it is a matter which I think should be put very high in priority by the next year's Policy Committee. As Dick Sheppard says, we have had a preliminary look, but its ramifications are very great. We are in a stage of great fluidity as to our attitude to town planning in this Institute; that will not be easily or quickly resolved. I hope, Mr. President, this will be high priority for the Policy Committee and what will follow from that will be a very clearly defined policy on the part of the RIBA.

The President

We will certainly take this suggestion very seriously, and it will certainly come up for discussion in the Policy Committee.

Mr. Whitby

On page 4, is there still a Registration Committee? It does not appear, but its Chairman appears as a member of Council on page 3.

The Secretary

The explanation is that there used to be an unofficial committee which was little more than an informal caucus of RIBA members on ARCUK who met to consider a forthcoming agenda. This year it was thought more profitable to form instead a full, official Registration Committee whose function would be to think very hard and *de novo* about the Registration Acts, their shortcomings, and what the RIBA's policy vis-à-vis those Acts ought properly to be over the next five or ten years. This has been agreed by Council, and the committee appointed; but as this has all happened since December 1959, no reference to it appears in the Annual Report.

Mr. McMorran

I take it a record is being taken of what is being said tonight and I shall be very interested to read those remarks again afterwards. Can I take it that the matter I mentioned earlier, i.e. whether the Registration Council ought under its powers to hold an examination, might be the sort of thing that committee could look into?

Mr. Everard Haynes (Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education and Secretary to the Statutory Board)

I must repeat what I said last year at the Annual General Meeting, and that is that under Clause 5(2) of the 1931 Act it is the duty of the Board to recommend to the Council the recognition of any examinations which ought to qualify for registration, or the holding of any examinations in architecture which ought, in the opinion of the Board (and these are the important words) to be passed by applicants for registration, and only if the Council approve and the Board recommend the holding of

such examinations, are such examinations to be held. There is no onus on the Architects' Registration Council under the 1931 Act to hold its own examinations except when specifically recommended by the Board to do so. After I spoke at the Annual General Meeting last year, the Registrar, Mr. David Benton, confirmed that as the correct procedure and interpretation.

The President
Does that answer it?

Mr. McMorran
Yes.

Central Committees
The President
Page 5.

Mr. R. D. Butterell [A]
Two years ago I raised this point and I would like to bring it up again, because as far as I know nothing has happened about it. We still have no mechanism in the RIBA whereby we can hold a Special General Meeting. Under Bye-Law 60 there is a mechanism whereby by a postal vote on the signature of 40 Fellows, 40 Associates and 40 Licentiates, we can have a postal referendum. That is obviously out of date; the proportion is all wrong, the number of Licentiates should be less, and of Associates more, if we have 40 Fellows.

I know these things take time: Bye-Laws and Constitution have to be changed, but it seems incredible that we still have no mechanism whereby if we want to have a Special General Meeting we can do so. Even the tiniest club has something whereby if 25 people want a Special Meeting they can get signatures, and do so. I know something is being done, because it is in the programme of the Constitutional Committee, but I would like to ask how soon we can expect an amended Bye-Law whereby we can do this? At present everything seems to be going very nicely, but we might want another revolution one day.

Mr. A. W. Cleeve Barr [A] (Chairman, Constitutional Committee)

We have today presented what we hope is our final report to the Council; it was referred back on one tiny item, but otherwise I hope it will be finally approved at the June meeting of Council and then published. We have picked up a number of Bye-Law points, some of which were raised at the Annual General Meeting two years ago, and this is one of them. We are making provision for a Bye-Law to make an obligation on the Council to call a Special General Meeting at the requisition of 100 members. If, as I hope, the report will be finally approved at the next meeting of Council, the thing should, we think, become operative, and the new Bye-Laws approved subject to the two Special General Meetings that will be required to approve them, by the end of the year or by early next year.

The President
Does that answer that?

Mr. Butterell
Yes.

Mr. West
I had intended to raise this point: I happened to be reading the Bye-Laws whilst

confined to bed recently, and I noted in the Charter of 1885 or so the Council are supposed to be elected at a meeting of the RIBA, whereas of course we all know they are elected under the Bye-Laws by postal ballot. It also says in the Charter that the Bye-Laws must in fact be in conformity with the Charter. I had the horrible vision that the two were not in conformity, and perhaps after all the Council had not been elected for some years past. I should like to ask Mr. Cleeve Barr: was my vision delirium?

Mr. Cleeve Barr
I hope it was delirium, but I must rely on the Secretary about this, because I cannot recollect discussing that point or questioning the validity of the existence of the Council.

The Secretary
The Secretary's experience could hardly be shorter, or his knowledge less, but I think it may be paragraph 14 of the Charter of 1887:

'There shall always be a Council of the Royal Institute, which Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the one or more Honorary Secretaries and of other Members to be elected at a General Meeting of the Royal Institute in such manner and at such times as Bye-Laws may from time to time prescribe.'

Whether that has been changed since, I would not know.

Mr. W. R. Ellis (Deputy Secretary)
The legal interpretation of that is that a postal ballot is held, and is assessed by the scrutineers. The result of that ballot is declared at a General Meeting of the Royal Institute, at which point the Council are then regarded as elected, so they are still in fact elected at a General Meeting of the Royal Institute.

Lt-Col. Lesslie K. Watson, MBE, TD [F]
Mr. Cleeve Barr said he had submitted what he hoped was their final report to the Council today, and he hoped the Council would approve it and then it would be published. I would like to be reassured that it will be submitted to the Allied Societies before it is finally approved.

The President
The Allied Society presidents are very much in on this report; they are fully conversant with it, and are in constant touch with the Constitutional Committee. It is a combined effort between that committee and the presidents of the Allied Societies. How can it be done more democratically than that? Otherwise there will be delay after delay; these presidents are elected representatives of the Allied Societies and it is on them the final responsibility must rest.

There was today a division of opinion in the Council and it was decided we should refer it back so that there was a majority and not a division of opinion. This has been gone through most carefully and democratically.

Mr. Cleeve Barr
I would not like the speaker to be under the impression that we had not done our best to keep the Allied Societies in the picture. Over the last two years we have sent round drafts for their comments; last December and in January we had two full meetings with all the presidents of the British Allied Societies. We have not circulated the final draft, but that has been composed by our

committee taking into account all the opinion that we could get, and it really is for the Council, on which the Allied Societies are extremely well represented, to take the final decision and make recommendation to the General Meeting.

The President
Does that answer your question?

Lt-Col. Watson
I had the impression that it would be referred to the Allied Societies before final approval by the Council. I put it to you to look up what the undertaking was; that was my recollection.

Mr. Richard Sheppard
I do not think any undertaking like that was given. The Council adopts or rejects the report of the Constitutional Committee, and I do not think any undertaking was given to refer this to the Allied Societies.

Mr. Cleeve Barr
Yesterday there was a meeting of the Allied Societies' Conference, at which they had the final report and fully considered it.

The President
In spirit you must say this is extremely well known to all the people who are in key positions in the Allied Societies. I think you must accept that fact, because nothing has been done to hide it. We want to encourage co-operation as one institute, not have a cleavage (if that is not a pun!).

Mr. J. Gordon Berry, MC [F]
If the Council approve in June this new machinery, will it become operative from then, or subject to further ratification? I am interested in this forward movement and speed.

The President
If passed by the Council, that is part of the government of the Institute, but there are lots of points attendant on the Constitution which will take some time to come through. It is, then, our resolution that this should go through, but a great many things – for example, Bye-Law changes and the Privy Council's approval of them – are concerned before it can come into effect.

Mr. Berry
The general membership will, however, have an opportunity of studying it? So few of us know what has gone on.

The President
This of course has been done, as I stress again, as an active thing within the whole of the profession, and it does not represent one section. Once it is a considered full document, and after the Council has agreed to adopt it, it will be published.

Mr. W. F. Howard [F]
Mr. Cleeve Barr mentioned a Special General Meeting.

Mr. Cleeve Barr
The report is in plain English: it is intended to be: only in that way will you discuss it. It has been discussed on that basis with the Allied Societies; it will be published after the June Council meeting in that form. Then it will be necessary for the secretariat with lawyers to translate it into Bye-Law form. Then there will be two Special General

Meetings to be held not less than 7 and not more than 28 days one after the other, which could take place at some time in the early part of the winter.

Lt-Col. Watson

I knew there was something like that.

The President

We cannot pass a big thing like that without General Meetings. Does that satisfy you?

Lt-Col. Watson

Yes.

The President

We are still on page 5.

Can we take the Constitutional Committee report as read because the work is not yet finished?

Competitions Committee

The President

I feel as President I must say the Competitions Committee has done very good work this year, because I think we have had more competitions open to young architects than ever before since the war. I think they are to be congratulated.

Mr Butterell

I think the idea of two-stage competitions should be pursued. When there are a number of interesting competitions about, you may have to think very hard: they do not come one every six or twelve months. If people had the opportunity and only had to prepare $\frac{1}{8}$ in. scale plans and elevations it would widen the field of people coming in. The more competitions that can be assessed and organised in that way, the better results.

The President

Whenever I meet these deputations – and I meet a great many – I try to sell them the idea of a competition, and go over the different methods. I make it clear where the safeguards lie and wherein RIBA control lies. One has to leave it to them. I do press on many occasions for two-stage competitions. Some authorities building, say, town halls rather like a splash, a full-blown competition with everyone submitting plans. It appeals to them to have this great show of plans, and rather than have no competitions at all one cannot help but accept that, though I always press for the two-stage competition in suitable cases. Some cases are not suitable, where detail is an absolute essential to final judgment, but often the two-stage competition can work very well indeed.

Mr. R. G. Smith [4]

In a recent two-stage competition there was some correspondence in a certain section of the technical press regarding the function of the President during the time of holding of a competition. Can you give us clarification under the Bye-Laws regarding the President acting as an assessor for the competition?

The President

I do not think there is anything to prevent his acting as assessor. I think it is good he should do so because if you have an assessor from the ranks, you are taking one more competitor away.

Mr. Smith

I was thinking particularly of any dispute arising during the competition. The Bye-Laws, I believe, in respect of competitions state that the President is to be the arbiter in the event of any dispute.

The President

As I happen to be an assessor in one competition I should still be the arbiter if there is any dispute.

Mr. McMorran

Following on what Mr. Smith has said, I feel some concern about the rather haphazard reference to competitions in the Foreword, as it is called, in this paper. I am not clear whether this Foreword is the Council's Report or not. Waiving that, it says: 'The Competitions system has come under fire less from the lay public than from certain members who recognise it as a unique instrument for identifying and encouraging talent, but think some of its provisions needlessly restrictive or ill-adapted to modern conditions of practice or to the requirements of a complex, commercially conscious society'. I submit that is just nonsense. The Competitions system has been hammered out by this Institute over a couple of generations, and a little knowledge of the history of this Institute will tell you that some people sacrificed their personal well-being to fighting half a century ago to establish the Competitions system on the fair lines in which it exists today. I am absolutely categorical on this point, that to tinker with the Regulations for Competitions which have been hammered out over that time is a very foolish and dangerous thing.

The onus in all competitions is upon the assessor. My impression is that some assessors do not take their responsibilities sufficiently seriously. My own personal experience as an assessor is that if the recommendations of the Institute are faithfully followed and applied meticulously, it results in the fullest exploration of the problem with the minimum expenditure of work on the part of the competitors. You yourself, Sir, have said the Golden Lane housing scheme of the City of London¹ is an example of our work in this country that you are not ashamed to show to anybody, and that cannot be said of many buildings in recent years. Those buildings were the result of a competition held most strictly in accordance with our recommendations, and the drawings of the winning scheme were most exiguous, not wasteful but down-to-earth; that is because the regulations were strictly drawn up, and I would deplore any loose tinkering with these regulations.

Mr. Richard Sheppard

I do not regard what I said in the Foreword as 'loose tinkering' and I stand by what is here.

Mr. McMorran

Very well, Sir, I have given my opinion.

Pages 7 and 8 Board of Architectural Education

Mr. E. B. Redfern [4]

The report of the Board of Architectural Education contains information of vital concern to the future of the profession, and

¹ Assessor: Mr. D. H. McMorran.

not just in respect of those who will be future members of the Institute; and yet I wonder how many know the details of the Board's proposals or have waded through the report of the Oxford Conference? I first started reading the reports in the JOURNAL about nine months ago and came to the conclusion that the Board were out of touch with the opinions of members, or were inclined to ignore those opinions if they knew of them. This became more obvious from various letters that were published, but it is difficult to speak with authority on such a subject without consulting others. Since I sincerely believe that the Board's actions are likely to be disastrous to the profession, I wanted to try to find out whether I was in a small minority or whether the Board were in the minority.

I therefore decided to make a pilot survey by sending a questionnaire to over 1,000 members. Whilst replies are still being received, and this is neither the time nor the place to summarise the results, I have had hundreds of replies and have now analysed enough to know that the Board should reconsider decisions which this Annual Meeting is being asked to approve. Several local associations are also working on new recommendations.

I can state with authority that there is a serious divergence of opinion as to whether two 'A' levels will improve our future professional status, and that only a very small proportion believe that the external examination should ultimately be abolished in favour of the Schools' examination. It can be taken for granted that all members believe that improvements are desirable in the standard of entry and that the standard of qualification should be raised. Those of us who are opposing the Board are as keen as anyone on those objectives, and are doing so because we believe they are concerned less with the status of the architect than with the status of the Schools. When looking for a reason for this, it was illuminating to find that the teaching profession has a clear working majority in the composition of the Board (now to be an Advisory Council) and it was obvious from recommendations printed in the April JOURNAL that the new Board was to be similarly biased. I believe it is a bad thing for Education Committees to be composed mainly of teachers, and have written to the JOURNAL to say so; but I was disturbed to find that the new Council has in fact already been appointed, and that it has such a composition that it will never do anything else except 'rubber stamp' the opinions of the advisory body.

From the report now before you for approval, this fact is hidden under a phrase to the effect that 'the necessary constitutional changes are being worked out'; but there is no reference to this under the report of the Constitutional Committee, and it seems that the appointments to the new Board are invalid. The published statistics also need considering.

For the external examination we are advised that only 34 per cent pass Intermediate, and 42 per cent pass Final. The present external arrangements are not good, but at least they ensure a satisfactory weeding out.

The Annual Meeting is being asked to approve a report which does not even state how many were exempt from the Final by attending at a School for five years. In the

absence of evidence to the contrary we have to assume that the weeding out is nominal only. No one is against the good School of Architecture, but they are not all good. Could this be why the status of the profession is at the bottom of the 'league table'? And was the professional standing any worse before 1902 when the exemption policy was started?

In view of these disturbing factors, I suggest that the Report should not be accepted as it stands, and I wish to move an amendment:

'That the Report be accepted subject to the following:

That the Council instruct the Board to defer implementation of the Oxford proposals until the views of Local Associations and individuals have been published and considered, and that they appoint the new Board in proportions equivalent to the published composition of the RIBA membership, namely,

50 per cent members in private practice;
40 per cent members in Government and local government;
6 per cent members in commerce and industry;
4 per cent teachers and others.'

It sounds almost funny, because we have been used to the opposite, but is it so? This amendment does not criticise the Board; it asks you to defer it only. It does not harm anyone, nor prevent the Schools and universities from applying the two 'A' level entry. It only gives a chance for reconsideration of many suggestions by members and associations that I have received and that they are working on themselves.

The second part of the amendment reasserts that it is the finished product and the consumer that are more important. The teaching profession will still have full scope to express their views in the Advisory Council. As I say, this is not directed against the Schools; some of the best suggestions that I have received came from the head of one of our Schools. Several members who do some teaching consider the Board's proposals are unsatisfactory. Academic qualifications are a good thing, but are only part of the story; to take it to its extremity, if we had an academic standard of 10 'A' levels it would not ensure getting good architects. There is no harm in having another think.

It is said that anyone who attempts to introduce a resolution contrary to the Council will be voted out by the Council, but I suggest to you who are members that if you do so you will be acting against the opinions of the membership of your own Institute.

The President

I think we should have a discussion about this; but first may I have a seconder for Mr. Redfern's amendment?

Mr. McMorran

Mr. Redfern has put the case extremely well, and I would like to have the honour of seconding his amendment.

The President

If this amendment is passed here it can go to the Council for consideration. You cannot order the Council to adopt something decided at this meeting.

Mr. Redfern

I accept that; I am told the Annual Meeting

is the only possible place where any individual or group can put any sort of amendment, therefore this is my only opportunity to represent the people who have written to me.

Mr. Everard Haynes (Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education)

A large number of points have been made.

First, with regard to RIBA Examinations, these must obviously be kept in being as long as any candidates exist to take them. There is the impact on the Architects' Registration Acts in that the RIBA external examinations qualify for registration. That I feel sure will never be lost sight of by the Council in looking at the future of their own examinations.

As to the Board of Architectural Education and the revision: it was not a recommendation of the Oxford Conference that the constitution of the Board should be revised, but it arose as a result of working out the Oxford recommendations in the Report of the Committee on the Oxford Conference. The Board considered the proposals for its own amendment, and approved the proposals, which have been promulgated, for the Board to become the Advisory Council and for a smaller body, the Board in conformity with Bye-Law 49, to be set up.

Mr. McMorran said the names of the Board had not been mentioned, so I will read them.

These appointments have been made, and while in this Annual Report it refers to the necessary constitutional changes being worked out, that is because the report runs to 31 December when we are now in May, and we have taken this action. Letters have already gone out to the bodies appointing representatives to what is now the Advisory Council explaining this change in the composition and explaining about immediate action, reporting and recommending direct to the Council. The appointing bodies have all been told of the constitution of the Board. It is too late now, I submit, to go back on the decision about the two 'A' levels, in that they have already been promulgated to come into effect from 1 September 1961. The question of the so-called second category is still under consideration by the Council, who are being advised by the Special Committee set up to consider and report upon it.

The President

There is an amendment - That the Board's proposals of two 'A' levels (and this constitutes an awful lot of work done) - and the reconstitution of the Board, be suspended until Allied Societies and individual members have considered them.

Mr. Redfern

What the Board is proposing is not in conformity with the wishes of the majority of members of this Institute.

I should like to reply to one or two points made. The new Board is proposed by the Council, and approved by the Council. We are now being presented with the old *fait accompli* technique.

Mr. Thurston Williams

In the mover's interest he should have the chance to reply to the debate, if it continues; are we closing the debate?

The President

I would like some expressions of opinion on

this, and Mr. Redfern will have the right to reply afterwards.

A Member

On a point of order, may we hear what the amendment is, because I understood there was some discussion on that point?

(Mr. Redfern repeated his amendment.)

Mr. Richard Sheppard

The first part is quite meaningless: we shall stand around until 1970 in case someone might express an objection in *The Times* or any other paper, of any action the Council might take. The Council is the operative body, it takes a decision, and the members have the right to object. If you pass that amendment, you make nonsense of the whole of our proceedings; it is an absurd amendment.

Mr. Redfern

This amendment only runs for twelve months; there is another one then.

Mr. Richard Sheppard

It does not say so.

Mr. W. A. Allen [4]

It seems to me there are a curious lot of issues mixed up in this business. We heard the annual performance by the two first speakers, to which we all look forward. But the last speaker, Mr. Redfern - I saw a copy of his questionnaire by accident: it was sent me by a friend, and I wrote to Mr. Redfern about it. I suggested he was not taking the most useful action, that the questions were not put in a way in which anybody with a knowledge of how questioning is done would expect, nor would they give a representative answer. They were rather tendentious; they begged their replies in each case, which no questionnaire would do if a really unbiased opinion was expected. I accept that these are Mr. Redfern's opinions of the questions, but the answers he will get to them will not really represent the views of the people to whom he sent them.

Secondly, we have heard in our Council today that the two 'A' levels are in any case generally operated by the Schools as matters stand; it will not make a lot of difference to most of the major Schools: it will affect training to some extent, but not the major part of it.

Thirdly, Mr. Redfern attached great importance to the fact that professional status is dropping and dropping. I submit it is rising and rising: we have an enormous amount more business. Miss Milne's statistics for the first quarter show an increase of 20 per cent passing through the offices; that is a sample, correctly taken. We have something like £7-8 million worth of business passing through our hands annually. We are the spenders of the largest amount of the country's capital investment per annum; we handle more money than any other single body, and this has placed upon us a singular responsibility of having people of the very highest quality entering the profession, getting the highest-quality training, and this would justify entirely the attitude taken by the Board.

I have one postscript to add to that: page 7 itself seems to me to stand as its own evidence in condemnation of the old way of the Board. There is a list, I believe I am right, of 75 members on the Board; could

you conceive of any body supposed to take useful executive action governed by 75 people? It was criticised 30 years ago by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders and Mr. Paul Wilson, as a ridiculous institution, one which could not operate successfully. We have corrected this at long last, and formed a body which could take action. Mr. McMorran was a member of the Board throughout; he could have taken more appropriate action than he has taken tonight, to protest, and once having conveyed that protest to the Council and the Board, left it at that.

Mr. G. Philip Bell [4]

I speak as a representative of one of the smallest Allied Societies: I come from Northern Ireland. Great play was made about the provincial architects' wishes. As an extreme provincial I am sure most provincial architects are entirely satisfied with the proposal of the two 'A' level. There may be some dissension about the two-tier Oxford Conference proposals but they are satisfied with the two 'A' levels. I do not think you will find many provincial architects, whether members of Allied Societies or not, who would give any serious consideration to any question of dropping the two 'A' levels.

Mr. McMorran

Mr. Allen referred to me. He is a fairly recent member of the Board: I have served on it in one capacity or another for a number of years, and I assure him I have lost no opportunity through constitutional means of voicing my doubts and fears about the policy of the Board which I have seen developing.

As to his point, a very important one, about the rather enormous size of the Board, it is a big thing, and of course he knows from his short experience that the representatives of outside bodies do not very often attend. Members may well laugh; the reason for that is that these people – and they are very responsible people in very high positions in education and other walks of life – have formed the utmost contempt for our members and their Board and for the Board's business, and they do not come. But this is the important point: while I was and am a member of that Board it has been a reassurance to me to know that our business, our minutes, and our agenda papers were being circulated over that wide public, because that was bringing our business, which tends to be narrow, before a wide and intelligent public from which useful criticisms might and have come. These new proposals, to which I have already objected, will put a stop to that circulation of our education papers. That is precisely the move against a popular and democratic management of education.

I ought to defend Mr. Redfern on his questionnaire, because he sent it to me; I found the questions searching. I know Mr. Allen is an expert on constructing questionnaires; Mr. Redfern is an architect.

Mr. Allen

We were talking of the questionnaire.

Professor Matthew

Mr. Redfern might do better to stick to architecture!

Mr. R. O. Foster [F]

I want to support Mr. Allen; I also had

this questionnaire. I thought most of the questions were like those on the form for application for a driving licence; you cannot think whether to say 'Yes' or 'No'. I happen to disagree fundamentally with Mr. Redfern. I think the two 'A' levels are an essential to the future status of our profession. We are one of the few professions that does not demand that educational qualification. The acquisition of two 'A' levels is not in itself going to produce good architects, but at least it will ensure that people will apply their minds to general education before they start their training, and there is a chance we will get better architects and fewer non-starters.

Mr. Redfern's questionnaire was, to people who think as I do about this thing, infuriating. I suspect many members dropped it in the waste-paper-basket, or else tried to get their point of view over through these extraordinarily misleading questions. They were to my mind weighted to bring up the answers that Mr. Redfern wanted: I am sure he will not mind my saying this. When he gets up and says he is sure, and he has evidence that a majority of members do not want this thing, I am afraid to me his evidence is discredited.

Lt-Col. Watson

All the best people seem to have received this circular. I had to think quite a lot about it, and had I not received it I might not have thought sufficiently hard to say anything about architectural education. This new Council appointed is referred to on page 8 as having appointed 'a Committee to put forward proposals for an approved form of training for technicians and technologists; to review the need for practical training for architects; and to take a fresh look at the classes of membership of the Institute'. This is nothing to do with the Education Committee; it is not their job; it should not be their job to take a look at the professional classes of the Institute. It is much more for general practitioners than educationalists.

I think practising architects are not entirely satisfied with a student when he comes from a School; he has an enormous amount to learn still, and I am not convinced that the time he spent there – five years – was spent to the best advantage. He had been taught so little about the practical side of the job that it has been found necessary to add a year's practical training in an architect's office at the end of his theoretical training.

I suggest the people who are managing this matter should consider the possibility of allowing one of those years of practical work to be taken piecemeal during the five years he is having theoretical training. I think the student would then have a much better grasp of what the whole thing is about. I suggest practical training in that particular year should not be confined to work in an architect's office, but it might be work on a building site or in a quantity surveyor's office or an engineer's office. He would then get much better value from his theoretical training. I do not think this should be compulsory, but if the man is keen, he would get through his training more quickly.

Mr. Everard Haynes

On 1 November 1962 a new regulation comes into operation: 'The minimum practical experience will be two years, of which at least one year must be subsequent

to the Final or equivalent examination'. That means the other year can be taken during the course.

Mr. R. G. Smith

One of the points raised was the revised constitution of the Committee. As an ordinary member, I am confused; on the one hand we have Mr. Allen saying it has been revised, and on the other hand, Mr. McMorran says it has not. In approving the Report today, do we approve a revision of the constitution of which we have not been informed?

The President

This is the Report up to December 1959. We are now talking instead about things you have been given prior information of, action already taken by Council, which will appear in the 1960 Report when I shall not be occupying this Chair.

Mr. R. G. Smith

Does that mean Mr. Redfern's amendment is not necessary, as it cannot be approved until the Annual General Meeting next year?

The President

His amendment would have the effect of drawing to the attention of Council a majority opinion at this meeting, and if this is the majority opinion, the Council will consider it; that is all. The Committee has been appointed and ratified by Council.

Mr. Redfern

I have been told this evening that the external examinations will be kept in being, and yet there is a resolution of the Council that they adopt in principle the report of the Oxford Committee, which in effect says these will ultimately be abolished: someone is wrong.

I suggest that in accepting my amendment nobody does any harm, it just defers it until these things are cleared up. We have no written assurance anywhere that these examinations will be kept going, and there is no doubt the two 'A' levels is the first step of the Schools against the external examination. It means a bright boy who wants to leave school at sixteen or seventeen cannot become an architect.

A new Board has been proposed by the Council and approved by the Council; it is the old *fait accompli* technique. The composition is such that people who are teachers or concerned with education have a clear majority on that new Board, and I do not think that is fair on the architect members of the Institute. If we were told that all the education committees in this country were composed entirely of teachers, we should throw up our hands in horror.

The President

It is eight to eight: eight are practising architects in private practice or with local authorities, and eight are in schools.¹

Mr. Allen

Could we have a reply from Mr. Redfern relevant to the discussion, and not a repeat?

Mr. Redfern

In reply to the items, I say it is not too late to defer the two 'A' level proposal. I could

¹ The new Board has 20 members consisting of ten practising architects, seven architectural teachers, one grammar school teacher, and two non-architect representatives.

quote the so-called 'biased' questions, which are not biased at all, and the majority have not said they are biased. Only half a dozen people have written me to that effect, out of a thousand.

The state of the profession, I am told, is higher than it has ever been, but only last week there was published in a daily paper a list showing architects not at the bottom, as in the JOURNAL, but next to the bottom. It is perhaps of general interest that the one profession lower than ours in this national journal was the teaching profession.

The President

That does not prove anything: this is a state that we have only now realised: it has been going on for a long time: it is no argument.

Mr. Redfern

This is the profession that spends the most money and gets the least reward. It is basic in this report of the Architectural Board; it needs to be deferred and rethought so that members can have their say.

The President

I put this amendment to the meeting, moved by Mr. Redfern and seconded by Mr. McMorran.

[Lost by a majority show of hands; 18 votes for the amendment.]

Mr. Bor

Further to my plea, I should like to suggest the following first step: would the Board of Architectural Education consider the introduction of a town planning course to the final year of Schools of Architecture, comprising city design, land economics, urban sociology, engineering and town planning?

I would like to ask how many members of the Board teach town planning?

Mr. E. D. Mills, CBE [F]

This particular question was referred to the last meeting of the Board of Architectural Education and will be placed on the agenda of the next meeting. As to the number of teachers of town planning...

The President

Two, anyway, on the new Board. We must move on.

Page 9 Practice Committee

Mr. F. H. Bradbeer [A]

I should like to make a brief comment on what I regard as the two most important documents which the RIBA publish - the Scale of Professional Charges and the Code of Professional Conduct.

I would like to consider them against the background of the recent report on salaries where we were shown to be very badly remunerated. There seems to be evidence that these two documents are not being generally observed as they might be. It is always difficult to prove cases, but there seems to be evidence. I have in mind particularly two ways in which this can happen.

The architect cannot, with the services of surveyors and engineers, charge an all-in fee of 6 per cent. That I hold to be an unprofessional inducement to a client.

A firm of architects can become so closely tied to a client who might be a property developer, that the firm share the

same office, and he does no real work for anyone else. One suspects it might be difficult to maintain a professional attitude in that set-up.

The lax attitude of the profession in general to this problem has contributed to the low salary scale we have in private practice, and this has been reflected elsewhere in the profession.

You have given an assurance, Sir, that the RIBA Council will act severely against any member who is shown to be unprofessional in his conduct, but I ask all members who have reasonable grounds for suspicion to make their knowledge known to the Practice Committee.

The President

I think that goes without saying; it is the duty of any member to report any breaches of the Code of Professional Conduct. I would suggest the last speaker should do this, because there must be something to provoke his speech, and perhaps he will send in in writing the circumstances that require ratification.

Mr. Bradbeer

There is truth in what you say, but proof is difficult.

The President

It is no use talking about anything but categorical evidence.

Mr. Bradbeer

I agree: I would act if I could, but from what I hear there are other members who might be sure of their facts, and I ask them to take the steps they should.

The President

Thank you.

Mr. Whitby

Regarding the Scale of Fees for State-aided Housing Schemes: I have been unable to bring all the Annual General Reports for the last ten years, but this item appears in each of them, and negotiations are still being conducted. Ten years ago an opinion was expressed that the Scale of Fees for Housing was low because it was based on a *per caput* basis agreed in 1944. The Scale was put up eight years ago when these negotiations started. It was made quite clear from the platform that that rise in the Scale was purely interim while agreement was being sought. I would like to express my own dismay that no agreement has yet been reached. Our representatives who are negotiating should press with all possible vigour for a rapid end to these negotiations and a substantial rise in the fees for State-aided Housing.

The President

That is easier said than done.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, MBE [A]

The Chairman of my Committee (of which I am only the Vice-Chairman) recently went to the Ministry and with the support of our Committee said in effect that we were at the end of our patience, and gave an ultimatum that unless they could persuade Local Authorities' Associations to change their views we should renounce the whole of the special arrangements and revert to the ordinary Scale. (Applause.)

The President

That was also said at a lunch we gave to the Minister in this building about three months ago, and they are very conscious of this.

Mr. Berry

May I add how heartened I was to hear your own personal assurance, Sir, on that point.

May I refer to the first speaker's point on this question of the all-in service. As a slight doubt has crept in, may I quote two lines from the Report where it refers to the 'long-acknowledged but increasingly noticeable dilemma of whether and how far the architect should be allowed, if he wants to, to become an integral part of the building industry; of whether, in fact, current professionalism is too rigid to meet the challenges of the day'. It (the Foreword) goes on: 'How far architects should thus be "in business" will be open to doubt'. Obviously any matter like this has to be considered against the general background of policy. May we take it that the two documents quoted by the first speaker are absolutely uncompromisingly upheld at present, even though policy may be changing, if we are to read this portion of the Report aright?

The President

I can go beyond that assurance: these two documents are absolutely rigid and have to be applied with discipline and with rigour. That is where it is necessary for this Institute to take action when it can get evidence to take action on. Of course the Scale of Fees is too low. It is being looked at now by a Committee in the RIBA and they are coming forward with proposals which will be examined at the proper time, as soon as we can. We are very alive to the very poor remuneration architects get, and it is one of the reasons why we found ourselves at the bottom of the professional ladder financially.

Mr. Berry

I think all members here sympathise very much with the Council in its task, but this particular point has been raised: that offering the services referred to at a fee of 6 per cent constitutes an unprofessional inducement. If the Practice Committee take action in such a case, and should the firm in question not reply, do the RIBA just accept the fact that they do not get a reply?

The President

The RIBA is a very energetic body, and follows it up: it never lets things drop.

Page 10 Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee: Covered by Design and Planning Committee since October 1959

The President

Mr. Bor and Mr. Shankland made several points, which have been noted.

Mr. D. Rigby Childs [A]

As this subject has already been discussed I would only like to take this opportunity of saying how much I welcome and support Mr. Bor's request that planning and design should be separate Committee activities and how glad I am to have the President's assurance that this subject will be discussed by the Council shortly.

The President

It is on the Agenda of the next meeting.

Page 11 Design and Planning Committee

Mr. H. C. Morris [A]

As to the terms of reference of this Committee, will the Policy Committee give us some clearer definition of the meaning of the word 'design' in this context? It causes terrible confusion. If possible, may we have a sharp definition of the meaning of 'design', which seems to range from advising archbishops on redundant churches to advising housing managers; planning will be submerged.

The Secretary

The intention was essentially that this Committee should exist almost solely to cope with this fundamental issue of planning which Mr. Bor and others have spoken on. But we do get referred to the RIBA such things as the long questionnaire from the Archbishops' Commission on Redundant Churches and another from the Ministry on Housing Standards. These have to be answered by someone and rather than set up *ad hoc* committees to cope as these occasions arise, we inserted 'Design' into the Planning Committee's title; but it does not alter the fact that the committee exists primarily, indeed almost solely to cope with the major planning questions.

Page 15 Public Relations Committee

Mr. Butterell

With regard to signboards, I see at the foot of page 15 a paragraph which says a slightly revised design to accord with the Institute's new house style may be desirable.

Mr. W. G. Howell, DFC [A] (Honorary Secretary of the Public Relations Committee)

A larger signboard might be necessary; the present board was unrelated to the size of the job, and is apt to look like a postage stamp on an enormous building; some architects get over this by having them mounted on enormous boards. It was suggested we might consider a larger board. At the same time, when going into this, we were not allowed to put our name in letters more than 2 in. high. The letters are not even that high on the present board. We have suggested to our typographical adviser that we ought to use an extended type. We are looking into that at the moment, but so far we have not had any definite recommendations. I hope it is implemented as soon as possible, otherwise we will not be keeping up with the Joneses.

Mr. Charles Sykes [F]

Would it be a terrible thing if it had 4-in. letters? One is at present in danger of running into the car in front trying to make out the name of the architect.

Mr. Howell

This would mean a change in the Bye-Law; but a few people on the Public Relations Committee are thinking about it.

Mr. Whitby

Is it in the Bye-Laws, Mr. President?

The President

It would help you to read more clearly if the letters were broader; if you saw it at an angle it would be clearer.

Mr. McMorran

The boards are mostly on such bad buildings that I am not sure whether it is in the interests of the profession to have them larger.

Page 16 Exhibition Sub-Committee

Mr. McMorran

Under the Exhibition Sub-Committee we are told about an Exhibition of Posters entitled, 'Meet the Architect in your Life'. I am a little bit apprehensive that the smart answer on the part of the public will be, 'No, thank you, we have', and I would rather like to arrange my holiday abroad during that architectural week in which these things will be exhibited. Perhaps after the meeting someone will give me a note of the date.

The President

Certainly you will be told when to leave the country.

Mr. Butterell

Could I oppose the last speaker and his continual blast of cold water? This sounds to me a splendid suggestion, and I hope this week to meet the architect in your life will be a roaring success and bring the attention of the public to architects, to a great degree.

The President

The posters are extremely well designed; they are very attractive - they are the work of Public Relations, but one personal designer, Theo Crosby, has to be thanked.

Film Sub-Committee

Mr. Home

On the Sound Broadcasting and Television Sub-Committee report, I got the impression that theirs is rather a limited approach; maybe it is the unhappy way the report is phrased. I feel it is vital for the RIBA to have a more positive policy on sound broadcasting and television. It appears the RIBA distribute information on events which take place in their own building, but I suggest the range should be much more extended, and the Royal Institute should feed information to the Independent Television Authority and the BBC television and radio on all matters of architectural interest.

The President

I think the Council and the Public Relations and other Committees are very conscious of this. There has been more about architecture and about architects on television and on radio.

Mr. Home

I wanted a specific answer, whether it came about owing to the producer's becoming aware of us, or whether it stemmed from the Royal Institute?

The President

It comes from here; we use every conceivable device to press the matter, without contravening the Code.

Page 21 Finances

Mr. Hubert Bennett (Honorary Treasurer), moving the Report

There is an amendment to the last paragraph on page 21. The reason for the

transfer to Premises Fund on page 24 has not been included, but if any member would like to have more detail, we have Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Paramor, the Institute's accountants here, to give the reason why that item was transferred.

Mr. Home

In view of the fact that in commerce and industry there has been a tremendous rise in public relations and advertising, which seems to be continuing, is it not a little out of place that the Royal Institute is going to cut down for next year?

Mr. Hubert Bennett

The Council adopted the figure of £10,000; it is a matter for the appropriate committee to put a statement in front of the Finance Committee, when a circular is sent round to each Standing Committee of the Institute in November each year; should this Committee put forward a fresh programme, it can do so; this is only an estimate of expenditure for the next three years, and it is not binding.

The President

You have the Development Fund to draw on. Should a good enough plan be put forward through the Finance Committee to the Council, the fund is there.

Mr. Whitby

I have got up at every Annual General Meeting at this time. I would like to congratulate the Honorary Treasurer on the great improvement which has taken place in the whole Balance Sheet. I am only sorry that not only does the Balance Sheet stop at 31 December but the Finance Report stops at 31 December, too. We have done some pretty good things since then, and we cannot congratulate him on that account at this meeting; I will have to defer that pleasure to the next year's meeting. The other reason why my speech tonight will be short is that I have not had time to consider it, but I will give him the benefit of the doubt.

The President

Any comments on these Accounts?

Mr. West

I would like to comment on the Council's decision recently published to transfer some of this balance to pay off the mortgage. I personally supported this policy at the Annual General Meeting two years ago, and I think it is quite right that the Institute should pay off its debts as quickly as possible in order that the balances which we are all putting into the funds by our increased subscriptions should be able, as soon as possible, to be used to such purposes as increasing publicity, and so on. I hope the Council will continue this policy in the coming years.

Mr. Hubert Bennett

That has been the policy of the House and Finance Committee and the Council.

In view of our present position of paying back repayments in accordance with the loan, the Committee and the Council were of the opinion that it was not only wise to repay the loans which we have had to borrow at 5½ per cent - on short-term loan we cannot obtain that amount - but the big benefit in the future is that our loan will not continue until 1978, but would be completed in 1972, and the annual repayments on

interest which during the next 12 years, i.e. from 1960 to 1972, are reduced by £1,155 a year, means that not only are we getting rid of payments, which we can do at this stage, but we are effectively reducing our interest charges in the future by some £13,000. Not only the Finance Committee but also the Council support that policy.

Mr. McMorran

I think the previous speaker was referring to my objection to this transfer of funds having been financed from the receipts for examinations and probationers.

Mr. West

No, Sir; my point was, technically, I suppose, this matter having been dealt with by the Council this year instead of last, we ought not to discuss it, but I did not take that point of view.

Mr. McMorran

The examination fees question could be raised now.

Mr. Hubert Bennett

The fees for examinations have been fully reviewed in a report recently published. I could not go through some six pages. Whereas in the past, in common with other institutions like the Civils, one showed a profit on the educational side, in presenting it in a totally different way it makes it clear that a large profit does not occur. For instance, the Board Staff Salaries and Pensions and National Insurance did not show against this figure; Accommodation, Share of Central Office and Expenses, Examiners' and Invigilators' Fees, Overseas Examination, General Examination Expenses, Visiting Board and Tribunal Expenses, did, and this has consumed a figure of some £15,869. In fact, in collecting the information from all the other comparable professional institutions, the percentage of charge made under this heading is the lowest against the Income of any Institute's. These figures are interesting in themselves.

The Chartered Institute of Auctioneers' income is	14.6 per cent
The Institution of Civil Engineers	15.4 per cent
The Law Society	18.6 per cent
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors	19.3 per cent
The Structural Engineers	21.3 per cent
The RIBA's, the lowest of the group, is	13.8 per cent

In comparing charges made as Probationer, which are not followed by an annual subscription of two guineas as in the Surveyors' Institution, the Council were of the opinion that these figures were reasonable. Also there is likely to be a falling off in the number of members in two to three years, and it was felt to be right to leave these charges as they are.

I should mention that this year there is a charge for Furnishing so that the examinations can be held more suitably; £1,444 for furnishing, drawing desks and tables, which had to be stored. Notwithstanding that, the Institute shows a small profit under this head.

Mr. McMorran

I should like to add to what has been said about the admirable way the Honorary

Treasurer has presented these Accounts. I do not think he is deliberately evading the point of my earlier remarks. My point was that our circumstances are not comparable with those of the Societies that Mr. Bennett has just been speaking of, with the one exception of the Law Society. We and the Law Society are under statutory obligation to hold these examinations, and no one can call himself an architect or a lawyer without submitting himself to these respective examinations. The other four bodies mentioned are voluntary bodies, and you need not belong to them if you do not want to: you can call yourself an estate agent without necessarily submitting yourself to these examinations, and so on. We are in that very privileged position that we can compel everyone to come here and take our examination. That brings out a striking point: the Law Society shows this part of its business as a separate item in its Accounts, and we do not, and I still submit that we ought to do so.

Mr. Hubert Bennett

There is no reason why we should not show it separately.

Mr. McMorran

I would appreciate that.

Mr. Whitby

The Law Society devotes all profits from Examination Fees to Legal Education: it is required to do that under Statute. We are not under Statute required to do that but the Registration Act intended that. But as we have taken the responsibility of examinations on our own shoulders rather than leave them with the Registration Council, I believe it is incumbent upon us to devote the profit which we make from examinations to architectural education. Since no British subject can take an Intermediate Examination of this Institute without first enrolling as a Probationer, the fees should be considered part of the examination expenses.

The President

It is true to say we find there is no profit at all in two or three years' time: so we are told when we examine the situation. In fact it could go the other way; the graph may go below the line, therefore the Honorary Treasurer has put forward that we should leave things as they stand to compensate for possible loss.

Mr. Whitby

Thank you, Sir. During the years we have been making a profit from Examination Fees we have found it impossible to divide the Accounts up; I quote in this case the Honorary Treasurer's predecessor. Now there is a prospect of a loss it is not impossible.

The President

The session having concluded, I will ask you to vote - That the Report of the Council and Committees for the year 1959 be received.

(Carried by a majority.)

Mr. D. H. McMorran [F] and Mr. George Whitby [F] abstained.

The President

I should now like to express our warmest thanks to Mr. John Ratcliff, OBE [F] and Mr. David Waterhouse [A] for their invaluable services as Honorary Auditors for the past year; and I invite you to support this formal vote of thanks in the usual way.

(Carried by acclamation.)

The President

Mr. J. M. Austin-Smith, MC, TD [F] and Mr. Michael Ryan [A] are both eligible and willing to be nominated as Honorary Auditors for the current year, and if it is your pleasure I should like to move that they be so nominated.

(Agreed.)

That concludes the business of the meeting.

Hospital Architects Wanted

The Ministry of Health is to hold an exhibition on hospital design and building in the Florence Hall at the Royal Institute of British Architects from 11 to 23 July to coincide with the Hospitals Course for architects which is being held from 11 to 15 July.

Projects, which are completed, in progress or 'in the pipeline', will be illustrated by plans, elevations, photographs and models. In the general hospital section three major schemes will illustrate different types of development in detail; other sections will feature teaching and psychiatric hospitals and some special departments, with a section devoted to ward design.

The exhibition has been designed for the Ministry by the Central Office of Information basically as a touring one, and is expected to be shown in a number of provincial centres later in the year. For the showing at the RIBA it will be supplemented by some 20 hospital models, both large and small, and additional screens showing further interesting schemes

Hospital building is entering a new era of development, and in view of the creative opportunities in this field the exhibition should have a wide appeal.

The following note is based on a statement issued by the Ministry of Health.

Immediately following the war, shortages of materials and the continuing need to limit capital investment compelled hospital authorities to devote most of their resources to work which would enable existing accommodation to function. No new hospitals were started and there were few large new buildings.

It was not until 1955 that the present hospital building programme began to take shape. In 1955-6 capital investment in NHS hospitals exceeded £10 million for the first time. Every year since this figure has increased. About £20 million was spent in 1958-9, and it is expected that this will rise to £22 million in 1959-60, £25½ million in 1960-1 and £31 million in 1961-2.

Nearly 180 major hospital building projects, each costing £250,000 or more, have been announced since 1955 and these projects include 30 new hospitals.

As the new hospital building programme gathers momentum the demand for more architects in this highly specialised field is rising sharply and the fifteen Regional Hospital Boards in England and Wales are taking steps to augment their design staffs.

A stimulus to the recruitment of suitably qualified architects should be given by the new scale of salaries for Regional Hospital Board staffs which come into effect on 1 July. At all levels salaries have been stepped up, at the top by more than £1,000. The highest salary ranges are now from £2,500 to £3,400 a year for Regional Architects and Engineers, and from £1,765 to £2,365 for their respective deputies. Principal Assistant Architects, Engineers and Surveyors will receive from £1,665 to £2,135 according to scale, Senior Assistant Architects and Surveyors £1,300 to £1,600 and Assistant Architects and Surveyors £905 to £1,310. A new engineering general grade will range from £910 to £1,600 a year. Draughtsmen and other members of the hospital architectural, engineering and surveying staffs will also receive increases.

By comparison with the existing salary scales the increases at the top level are £1,045 for Regional Architects and Engineers, £695 for Deputy Regional Architects and Engineers, £625 for Principal Assistant Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, £355 for Senior Assistant Architects and Surveyors and £255 for Assistant Architects and Surveyors.

Special Posts

The Minister of Health has also informed Boards that he is prepared to sanction, in certain circumstances, special posts of Assistant Regional Architect within a salary range of £1,775 to £2,175. Those appointed to such posts would be responsible for the work of one or more of a Board's design teams engaged on major schemes to a total value of about £1 million or more, or work of commensurate importance. Already most of the Regional Hospital Boards have taken advantage of this suggestion by Mr. Derek Walker-Smith and have advertised for Assistant Regional Architects.

The Ministry of Health has also strengthened its own Architectural Division during the past year by the appointment of a Chief Architect (Mr. W. E. Tatton Brown [4]) and 12 new members of the architectural and surveying staff.

Courses in Design

It is emphasised by the Ministry and hospital authorities that hospital design experience is *not* essential in applicants for appointment to the new ARA posts, provided that they possess good designing ability and practical experience. These posts, therefore, should appeal to younger architects anxious to broaden their experience in the new, important, particularly interesting and rapidly developing field of hospital building.

To familiarise architects with the basic principles of the subject special courses in hospital design and planning have been arranged. One has been organised by the RIBA at their London headquarters from

11 to 15 July and is specially intended for those without previous hospital experience.

The second course, restricted to the staff of the Regional Hospital Boards, is a residential course arranged by the Nuffield Foundation at Worcester College, Oxford, from 22 August to 15 September. This is specially planned for senior architects recently appointed, particularly the Assistant Regional Architects and the Principal Assistant Architects. It will cover the subject in much more detail, dealing on the one

hand with design and planning of individual hospital departments and on the other with many special aspects such as the prevention of cross-infection, heating and ventilation, lighting, appointment systems, building economics, and environmental studies.

It is estimated that in order to achieve the expansion of the hospital building programme several hundred architects will shortly be working on hospital design for the first time, either in private practice or in the Regional Hospital Boards.

Obituaries

Michael George David Andrews, MA (Cantab.), Dipl. Arch.(UCL) [4] died on 29 March 1960, aged 27.

Mr. J. K. O. Trew [4], of Messrs. George, Trew and Dunn [4A], writes:

'It will come as a great shock to Michael Andrews's many friends to learn of his sudden death, after only a short illness, at the age of 27.

'Michael George David Andrews was born on 19 September 1932 and was the only son of Mr. C. D. Andrews [F] who until his retirement in 1959 was the Architect to the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Educated at Enfield Grammar School, Michael Andrews completed his national service in the Royal Navy before starting his architectural training at Cambridge and the Bartlett School of Architecture, where he qualified in 1957. While a student he received in 1956 and 1957 AJ Grants for research into working details in Denmark, where he made many friends. Until the time of his death he had been a most valued member of our office.

'Sensitivity in design, an inquiring mind, great responsibility and loyalty were all qualities that Michael possessed to the full and these qualities made him not only a first-class architect but also a delightful person to work with.

'His interests, although centred on architecture, were not confined or narrow and his hobbies included climbing, sailing and foreign travel and wherever he went or whatever he did he made friends in many other professions and of other nationalities.

'It is tragic that a career so obviously full of promise should come to an end so soon.'

Charles Lovett Gill [F] [Ashpitel Prizeman 1904, RIBA London Architecture Bronze Medal 1931] died on 26 March 1960, aged 80.

We are indebted to Professor Sir Albert Richardson, KCVO, PPRA [F] for the following tribute.

'Non nobis solum nati sumus.'

'He whose passing we now mourn occupied a high place in the esteem of his fellow architects. He was a man of integrity, constructive skill and ability to organise. This is confirmed by his capacity as a planner and the fact that he was an Ashpitel prizewinner.

'It has been said of many architects who began their careers through the medium of

pupillage in the 90's of the last century that they enjoyed privileges unknown to their successors. They were at least brought into contact with current events, in the best sense of the term, at an early age. As a youth Charles Gill was no exception to the system then prevalent. He came to London in 1900 and on the advice of Phené Spiers [F] entered the Royal Academy School of Architecture. At the same time he was accepted as an assistant in the office of Frank T. Verity [F]. The latter post was one for which he was naturally fitted, and it was not long before he assisted in the preparation of plans for theatres, blocks of apartments and works of commercial and domestic character. The personal contact Gill enjoyed with Frank Verity led to a very complete understanding of the finesse of French methods of planning.

'Gill was now in the Edwardian world; there were great things toward. He was gifted with remarkable tenacity and resilience. Like most young men of that time he studied in the evenings and entered in due course for the Academy Silver Medal. His plan for an English embassy was commended by Phené Spiers for its pattern. In 1904 Gill practically controlled the work then proceeding in the office at No. 7 Sackville Street. His taste was enriched by study in France and Italy and his experience of life was enlarged by the contacts he made with builders and craftsmen.

'The years spent in Frank Verity's office were memorable for both Gill and myself. Paris became our centre for study during holidays. This was the period of Nenot's reconstruction of the Sorbonne: a work we both respected. In due course we started, in tentative fashion, a partnership which was continued until the year 1939. The firm began officially at No. 46 Great Russell Street, Randolph Caldecott's house, where the late Professor Adshead [F] also had his offices. It was an ideal centre with the British Museum opposite the first-floor windows.

'Gill worked without cessation; his interest had brought the majority of the commissions then entrusted to the firm, which in 1912 removed to 41 Russell Square. Then came the European war - a crisis which checked everything for which the still youthful partners had so consistently worked. The first world war came with disastrous results to the whole architectural profession. In the midst of a practice which promised well, the firm of

Richardson and Gill closed down. Gill became an officer in the Artists' Rifles and went abroad to Flanders. I did not see him again until early in 1919 when I also returned from military service. In February 1919 we started once again in the Russell Square office where we had installed Hanslip Fletcher, the artist, as honorary caretaker for the war years. During the years that intervened between 1919 and 1939 Gill was unweariedly active. He became President of the Architectural Association and he specialised in the planning of City office buildings. He also became a member of the Council of the RIBA. This was the consolidating period of his very responsible career. His great ability as a planner, the confidence he enjoyed among his many clients and friends, did not check his kindness to younger men. He became more and more interested in the welfare of students. For over 30 years he had devoted himself to the practice of the firm, which by this time had become varied and considerable in its scope. Never were the prospects more favourable to the reasonable pursuit of architecture as an art when the outbreak of the second world war put an end to all future co-operation between Gill and myself.

'Nor were his interests entirely professional. He was an extraordinarily skilled craftsman, devoting his attention to the making of violins. Study of the masterpieces of Stradivarius delighted him. He once entered into argument with Bernard Shaw at the Art Workers' Guild on the subject of the crafts.

'Gill was endowed with the vital main-spring of zest; to whatever he applied himself he gave his whole spirit. He was a very able water colourist but he was also devoted to sport, such as tennis and swimming. And here perhaps it is only fitting to say something of his ability as an organiser of building operations. The more exacting and telling these were at the time the greater the thought he bestowed on the many problems which came to his notice. The care he gave to the study of foundations, the intricate problems of drainage, the thickness of walls prescribed by the London Building Act, will be affirmed by all who followed his directions.

'Gill's taste in matters of architecture favoured the absorbing principles of proportion and uniformity. I recall spending a whole day in his company sketching the elevation of a classic 18th-century building at Nantes. Then again his measured drawings were undertaken in the same spirit of meticulous study. Some are in the National Collection at South Kensington.

'And so Charles Lovett Gill moved onward through his broad and busy career, studying French plans, sketching and photographing buildings ancient and modern, listening, apparently detached, to the enthusiastic remarks of his friends and in turn expatiating on the pros and cons of taste.

'For Charles Gill represented the transitional movement from the old system of the late Victorian period to the practicality of economical structural development.

'I have not found it possible to do more than outline the career of one whose character I hold in the greatest regard. I feel for his memory all the affection of a life's friendship, broken unfortunately by the pathos of the second world war. All who knew him must grieve that such a

brave and generous spirit has inevitably departed at an age which in itself speaks volumes.'

The following are additional details of Mr. Gill's career and works.

Born in 1880, Mr. Gill was the son of the Rev. A. Gill of Bursledon, Dawlish, Devon. He was educated at Newton College, Newton Abbot, and articled to E. G. Warren of Exeter. In 1904 Mr. Gill was Ashpitel prizeman; he became an honorary examiner for the RIBA, and in 1922-3 was a Member of Council. He was successful in 1912 in the design competition for the rebuilding of Regent Street Quadrant (although it was finally carried out by Sir Reginald Blomfield, RA). With Professor Richardson he was joint architect to the Duchy of Cornwall and the London and Northern estates. The partners published in 1911 *London Houses from 1660 to 1820: a consideration of their Architecture and Detail* and in 1924 *Regional Architecture of the West of England*.

St Margaret's House, Wells Street, W, designed by Richardson and Gill, was awarded the London Architecture Bronze Medal in 1931.

Mr. Gill was responsible for the façade of Regent Street Polytechnic. Many commercial buildings in the City were designed in the partnership, including Moorgate Hall, and shops, offices and warehouses in Moorgate, Fenchurch Street, Leadenhall Street, Gresham Street, Wood Street, Houndsditch, Bishopsgate and Mark Lane. The partners built offices also in Fulwood Place and Southampton Buildings, Holborn, and Euston Road; and Russell Square House.

In addition to the restoration of 'Tor Royal', Princetown, Devon, for HRH The Prince of Wales, the partners' design and restoration work for country houses included buildings at Post Bridge, Devon; Sunninghill, Berkshire ('Little Paddocks'); Wendover, Buckinghamshire; Loughton, Essex ('Goldings'); Leatherhead, Surrey ('The Mansion'); Eversley, Hampshire ('Warbrook'); and Hugh Town, Isles of Scilly. Other work in the West Country included bungalows at Princetown and Brownberry in Devon; Princetown village hall; Prince Hall, Dartmoor, residential golf club; and in Somerset, Dulverton town hall.

Richardson and Gill designed several Anglican churches in Bedfordshire: St Christopher's, Round Green, Luton; St Mary's, Shelton; and a church at Harlington; and they rebuilt the church of St Mary the Virgin, Eaton Socon.

The British Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition, 1925; the Empire Marketing Board Pavilion both in Toronto (1928) and in the North-East Coast Exhibition at Newcastle (1929); and (with Sir Edwin Lutyens) the British section at the Antwerp International Exhibition, 1930: all were the work of the firm.

In London Richardson and Gill were responsible for several blocks of flats, among them Oakwood Court, Holland Park; Esmond Court, Thackeray Street, Kensington; The Hall, Grove End Road, NW; Endsleigh Court, Upper Woburn Place; The Grove, St John's Wood, and others in Kensington Square. Mr. Gill designed flats in Wandsworth, including Wendels-worth Estate, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, and in collaboration with A. W. Kenyon, CBE [F], was responsible for Baron's Keep

(flats), W14, and the Iron Mill Place housing scheme.

Mr. Gill worked with Professor Richardson on several buildings for University College, London, in Gower Street. They included a lecture theatre; the Mocatta library; the Ramsey laboratory of chemical engineering; the Darwin building; the department of anthropology; the Great Hall, and the Memorial Hall (conversion of All Saints Church).

Other works carried out by Mr. Gill in partnership with Professor Richardson were St James's Park Underground Station (with H. P. Adams [F], C. H. Holden [F] and L. G. Pearson [F]); nurses' hostels - the Princess Elizabeth Hostel and Cromwell House, Highgate; the Public Schools Club, 19 Berkeley Street, W; the New Theatre, Manchester; alterations and additions to the Jockey Club, Newmarket; a gatehouse at Luton, Bedfordshire; the restoration of the Mitre Hotel, Oxford; and the restoration of No. 37 Soho Square. After 1939 Mr. Gill designed the County Hotel, Woburn Place and the Tavistock Hotel, Tavistock Square.

William Curtis Green, RA [Retd. F] [*Royal Gold Medallist 1942; RIBA London Architecture Bronze Medal 1922*]

died on 26 March 1960, aged 84.

Sir Edward Maufe, RA [F] has contributed the following appreciation:

'The art of architecture in this country in general and the Royal Institute of British Architects in particular owe much to Curtis Green. From his earliest days he exerted a benign influence on the design of buildings of almost every description, from the cottages and small houses of his earliest days to the important buildings, largely in London, of his later years. His work was always imbued with a graceful reasonableness and, looking back over his very varied practice, one sees everywhere a sensitivity and integrity of outlook.

'The press has mentioned the accomplished way in which he created urban buildings but his talent was not limited to buildings of a classical type, for his gentle genius was equally happy in his country houses and his small country churches. Throughout there is clear evidence of a building up anew, whether on a Classic or a Gothic tradition, for he believed that architecture is more than "one man deep" and everywhere in his work there is a rare merit and distinction.

'Curtis Green received [in 1922] the first award of the RIBA Bronze Medal for a building of exceptional merit in London; this was for Wolseley House, 160 Piccadilly, now Barclays Bank. A list of his works appears below. He was a staunch supporter of the RIBA, being a Vice-President and a Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, and he did valuable work as a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission. Moreover, in spite of an ever-increasing practice he found time to give devoted service for 38 years to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, both as Hon. Secretary and as Chairman of Council and Vice-President.

'There were extra-mural activities too: he was a water colourist of great charm and his series of pen-and-ink drawings in the BUILDER of subjects so ably chosen and seen were an inspiration to the architectural students of the day. Beside this he delighted

in the design of domestic furniture and greatly helped his brother Romney Green, another gentle spirit who worked assiduously for good design in English furniture.

'Curtis Green joined Dunn and Watson [FF] in 1912, then practised on his own from 1919 to 1927 when he took into partnership his son Christopher and his son-in-law Antony Lloyd, who happily continue the practice.

'William Curtis Green was born at Alton in 1875 and educated at Newton College, Devon, later to enter the Royal Academy Schools. Elected ARA in 1923, he became an RA in 1933. In 1913-14 he was President of the Architectural Association. He was Officier de l'Académie Française and a Member of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome. In 1942 he received the Royal Gold Medal.

'He married first Cicely Dillworth Lloyd and had one son and four daughters. She died in 1934 and he married secondly Laura Gwenllian, the widow of the third Lord Northbourne; she died in 1952. Curtis Green's death is a grievous loss to his many friends and to the art of architecture in this country.'

Mr. R. Edwin McAlpine writes:

'May I, as a builder, use your columns to pay a last tribute to the late Mr. W. Curtis Green?

'I feel that, by his death, we have lost not only a great architect, but also a grand human being. He and his firm have worked very closely with my own company on many occasions during the last 32 years, and possibly the circumstances of our first meeting are worth recalling.

'In 1929, when my firm had the contract to build the Dorchester Hotel, Mr. Curtis Green was Consulting Architect. When the foundations were half constructed, he was also appointed Architect, with the opening of the hotel advertised as only 13 months later. On his appointment as Architect, Mr. Curtis Green had inherited the plans up to street level, and the task with which he was faced was the completion of the design from street level upwards. This he did, and the hotel was opened on the advertised date, which meant that he had performed the amazing feat of completing the design, including the services, décor and final furnishings. This was in itself a great achievement, but I think that, when one studies his work in this building, one cannot help being amazed at the way in which he had managed to put in all the creative thought which went to produce, in so short a time, the result we see today.

'I may add that, throughout those 12 hectic months, Mr. Curtis Green never at any time lost patience with the builder, but was always kindly and full of enthusiasm, and his keen sense of humour never once left him.

'It is a consolation to the members of our industry to feel that his practice is being carried on by his family, who were always so close to him and who have inherited and applied so many of his great qualities.

'Even since the war, we have had the privilege of building for him in London on several occasions and, although he was up against hard economic problems, he never (in my opinion) failed to produce a building which had a delightfully contrived grace and a quiet dignity.'

Mr. Curtis Green was articulated to the

late John Belcher, RA [F]. In 1898 he started practice on his own account.

Among his most important works were several banks and office buildings, including a Westminster Bank in Piccadilly and Albemarle Street; Barclays Banks in Bond Street, at 160 Piccadilly, and in Bourne-mouth; the Cambridge University Press, Euston Road; the Whitehall Development Scheme and extension to New Scotland Yard, on the Embankment; the London Life Association Building in King William Street; for the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: new offices in Carey Street (with William Dunn [F]), Duke Street, and in Bristol, and alterations to and restoration of their premises in St James's Square. On the completion of the Lombard Street offices of the Scottish Provident Institution and their building at 16-17 Pall Mall he worked with William Dunn. The exterior of 20-23 Lincoln's Inn Fields for the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society was carried out in collaboration with Wimpey, Simpson and Guthrie [FF].

Mr. Curtis Green designed several churches, including the Church of the Good Shepherd, Dockenfield, Surrey and All Saints, Shirley, Croydon. In partnership he built St George's Church, Waddon, Surrey, with hall and Sunday School, St Christopher's, Cove, Farnborough, Surrey, and St Francis, Rough Close, Stoke-on-Trent.

He was successful in *Daily Mail* Ideal Home competitions; and in a *Country Life* competition submitted a winning design for a house at Forest Row, Sussex. He built Stockgrove Park, Leighton Buzzard, and numerous small houses. Housing schemes at Chepstow and Winchester were designed in collaboration with William Dunn.

The Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Camberwell, was Mr. Curtis Green's work. He carried out additions to Westfield College, London.

Other buildings designed in partnership were the Queens Hotel, Leeds (with partners and in collaboration with W. H. Hamlyn [F]); Stratton House flats, Piccadilly; The Close: Salisbury Diocesan Training College; and the Adult School Hall at Croydon, Surrey.

Batsford published in 1949 a book of Mr. Green's drawings, and in addition to several articles in the RIBA JOURNAL Mr. Green was joint author with W. Galsworthy Davie of *Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Surrey* (1908).

Charles Oliver [L]

died on 12 March 1960, aged 78.

Mr. Oliver was educated at Hull Grammar School and South Kensington School of Architecture. He was articled to a Hull firm and starting in 1912, practised in Hull all his life. As a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in the first world war he was mentioned in dispatches. He resumed practice in 1919.

A member of the RIBA Council from 1943-51, Mr. Oliver was Chairman of the Licentiate's Committee. From 1943-45 he was President of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society.

Until recently Mr. Oliver was a lecturer at the School of Architecture, Hull Regional College of Art. He served on the board of governors of the former University College of Hull, and had been a member of the East Riding County Council.

He was a founder-member and past master of Hull Old Grammarians' Lodge of Freemasons, and was also associated with St Andrew's Lodge.

Buildings designed recently by Mr. Oliver include new offices and a dry dock for a shipbuilding company, and an oil refinery and offices in Hull.

Book Reviews

Architects' Working Details.

Volume 6, edited by D. A. C. A. Boyne and Lance Wright. 12 in. 160 pp. illus. Architectural Press. 1959. £1 5s.

Unlike its five predecessors, this volume is concerned only with foreign examples, culled mainly by students given travel grants for the purpose. It is an enlightening selection, reminiscent of the 30's: Scandinavia predominates, Italy and Germany retain their popularity, France and Belgium - despite extensive reconstruction since the war - have hardly been sampled. How disappointing that an adventurous idea should have led to such well-worn paths instead of upon a voyage of discovery. Don't architects go to Spain or Greece any more? Here interesting work (as yet undiscovered by the journalists) is being done alongside a vast field of past excellence. Distance cannot be the problem, if this volume can include examples from the USA and Canada.

One wonders whether the standards of selection, or the paucity of material, are to blame for the inclusion of the peculiar and the pedestrian, the flimsy or the detail that is merely clever, unnecessarily complicating fabrication to achieve a simple result. What is the purpose of these and other details that weekly stream from English journals? If to instruct, they should be supremely good construction. If to excite or inspire, let them attempt some genuine exploration. If the purpose be to attract attention or admiration to a building, then revert to the full coverage at which the best foreign publishers excel and let there be an end to this plucking out of context $\frac{1}{2}$ full sizes unrelated to the whole.

In fact, working details are acquired for less high-minded objects. Like the pattern books of the 18th and 19th centuries, the crib sheets of our day save the draughtsman time and thought and spread standardised detailing. Their influence on English post-war architecture may be more considerable than we think.

It is a pity that the editors have shrunk from dimensioning details metrically, as they were conceived. In these days of European common markets, bringing co-ordination and interchangeability, it would have been braver to have grasped this particular nettle.

EDWARD JAMILLY [A]

Unesco Headquarters in Paris.

Preface by Luther H. Evans. Photographs by Lucien Hervé. 8 in. xii + 93 (plates) pp. 1959. Alec Tiranti. 18s.

An album of photographs of the UNESCO buildings in Paris (Breuer, Nervi, Zehruss) by the brilliant French photographer, Lucien Hervé. There are also one or two plans and a short explanatory text in stilted, high falutin' English - presumably a translation. An extract from a speech at the inauguration ceremony by Luther Evans, until recently Director-General of UNESCO, serves as a preface.

J. C. P.

Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London

The written evidence submitted by the Royal Institute was published in the September 1958 JOURNAL. On 18 November 1959 the Royal Commission took evidence from the following witnesses representing the RIBA: Mr Arthur Ling, MTP1 [F], Mr P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall, AMTP1 [A], and Mr D. M. Waterhouse, Assistant Secretary RIBA. Mr P. S. Cadbury, CBE, was in the Chair.

Excerpts from the Minutes of Evidence¹ are given below:

Mr. Cadbury: Would you like to add anything to your written evidence? — **Mr. Ling:** This memorandum, which was submitted by way of evidence by the Royal Institute of British Architects, is rather general in its form. The Institute feels that it is not its main responsibility to put forward definite proposals for local government reorganisation, but rather to suggest, from the Institute's point of view, what would be the ways of thinking over this problem in order to secure the best architecture and planning for London. There are two approaches which the Institute have, in this respect; first, as individuals who are practising as architects with offices in London and secondly, as a body of architects with a responsibility to the community at large for securing good architecture and planning. If I could deal with the first aspect, which is perhaps the narrower views, of practising architects who have to satisfy their clients in London, I would like to say that it is of great benefit to architects if they have a single source, through which they go to get planning approval and building bye-law approval. The architects in the London County Council area think themselves very lucky in having one such body, to whom they can go to get a composite answer to their applications. They think themselves lucky in comparison with those architects who have their main practices in areas outside London and outside county boroughs elsewhere, where they might become involved with both the district councils and the county councils. As you know, there are varying degrees of delegation from the county councils to the district councils, there are various ways of putting in planning applications, there are various organisations like area planning committees and so on, and the architects in the London County Council area think that they have a great advantage over their colleagues elsewhere.

Having said that so far as the individual architects are concerned, the Institute is also concerned to see that there is established within each of the local authorities a department of architecture and planning, of which the chief officer is an architect. The Institute has noted that, at the present moment at county level, there are architects with their own departments, and at the county

borough level — out of the three county boroughs in the area with which your Commission is concerned — there is an architecture and planning department in one of the county boroughs, but there is no such department in the other two. Out of the 28 metropolitan boroughs, there are six boroughs which have an architect's department and the rest have none, and the City Corporation has a planning department but not an architect's department. Of the 73 district councils, the position in some cases is slightly confused because there are combined architectural and engineering departments, but I think that the position could be described by saying that there are very few district councils which have separate architecture and planning departments. The Institute therefore deduces that the larger the authority the more likely it is that the authority will be able to have its own architecture and planning department, and have the resources to carry out a progressive policy in those fields. The Institute therefore feels that, if there is any question of reorganisation of local government in London, so far as architecture and planning is concerned any changes should not be at the expense of the larger authorities, if that means that architecture and planning, standing in their own right and having separate departments with the local authorities, will suffer.

There is one broader aspect with which I would also like to deal, which is by way of elaboration of paragraph 11 in the memorandum which has been submitted. It was stated that:

'The RIBA is mainly concerned with the principles underlying such a reorganisation of local government to secure the highest standards of architecture and planning . . . but considers that if these principles are accepted it would be possible to work out a division of Greater London into city districts which would bear a close relationship with existing community structures.'

The Institute feels that, if there are any changes of a radical nature considered, there should be a very careful study of the existing community structures. Such a study was carried out when Forshaw and Abercrombie produced the County of London plan. I do not know whether you have copies of that document with you, but I

would like to refer you to a map facing page 21, which is a social and functional analysis of the County of London area.

It is, perhaps, a simplification to say that there is a simple hierarchy of social groupings, round which any local government organisation should take place. It is a hierarchy which starts with people. For instance, if one starts on an educational basis, one arrives at an economic size of population which will give various types of schools. There is the nursery school for children under five, for which a grouping of 1,000 people is reasonable. Many architects and planners have made a study of this problem, and they have found that for a primary school you need ten times the number for the nursery school, so that you get a figure of 6–10,000 people. For a secondary school you need ten times that number to provide an economic basis for a secondary school, so you get a grouping of people going up to 60–100,000. By the time you get to technical and university level education, you multiply again by ten, and get your city district size of 600,000 people. Of course, you can multiply again by ten and get the metropolis, which gives you 6–10 million people — which you might say is the equivalent of London — and the metropolis really takes in more than one university and more than one series of technical colleges.

That may seem to be a great simplification of the social structure, but it has also been found that, if you relate this to the other social facilities like libraries or shopping centres, there is a need at these various levels for facilities to be available and to be provided for each size of group. For instance, if you take the 1,000 population group, you need a shop round the corner, for the neighbourhood unit of 6–10,000 people you need a small group of shops, for what you might call the town unit of 60–100,000 people — which might be the equivalent of a New Town — you need a main shopping centre, for the 600,000 group you get your city shopping centre where you have a wide range of goods available, and for the metropolis, which is the biggest of them all, you have more than one shopping centre.

There is one clarification I would like to make in the document submitted by the Institute, and that is on page 2, paragraph 8, sub-section (i). This relates to what I have been saying, because we have considered the two levels of planning and architecture in London, the regional and the local levels. It is mentioned that, in the Institute's view, the regional planning authority should be responsible for the overall control of the construction of buildings, but that may have given a misleading impression of what the Institute intended. It was only intended that such a higher local government body should have the responsibility for drawing up the bye-laws, suggesting any changes, carrying

¹ Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London, Minutes of Evidence: 59, HMSO, price 3s.

out any research required, and perhaps carrying out some development work on new structures, so that it would be knowledgeable on actual new forms of construction before it suggested changes in the by-laws, but it would not be responsible for the actual implementation in the boroughs.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasise the point which the Institute have made in the latter paragraphs of the memorandum; that is to say, if the Commission does not feel that the evidence warrants, or their own consideration warrants, a radical reorganisation of local government, nothing should be done to weaken the bodies which are most effective in London at the moment.

Mr. Cadbury: There is no doubt you have given a lot of thought to the structure of local government in Greater London, and we shall obviously find your evidence valuable and interesting. On the other hand, I think I must put it to you quite squarely that you are suggesting a very revolutionary change to which there will obviously be grave and great objections. I think in your written evidence you have pointed out the reasons why that is so, that things work fairly well as they are and there are obviously a lot of gaps and a lot that could be bettered, but you have come forward with what amounts to a complete scrapping of all existing units of local government. As I understand it, both at the top tier and at the lower tier you are suggesting something that is vastly different from the present pattern. In the case of the top tier, you are suggesting one regional authority – at least for the Royal Commission's area, and in your submission a larger area – and for the lower tier a recasting of the present boroughs and district councils into a new pattern, which is based broadly on the social structure rather than the existing pattern of local government. That is a very far-reaching recommendation. It is clearly contrary to a great deal of evidence we have received from other people, and I do not think you would expect to get away with it, with a mere statement that you think it is a good thing from the planning and architectural point of view. I think you have got to justify so sweeping a change, to show that there are necessary and important reasons which would warrant a complete reorganisation from top to bottom of the present system. Obviously we, as a Commission, are not concerned only with planning and architecture. We have got to fit into the system the personal health services, education, housing and a lot of other things. Some of them, particularly housing and overspill, have a very close relationship to the subjects to which you have given your mind, but I think I must ask you quite simply, in the first place, is this a nice simple plan that you would like to see, or do you really think that it is practical politics, that the people of London would stand for it, and that there is any possibility that Parliament would, in fact, agree to so sweeping a change? Obviously, we shall consider all the evidence that comes before us, but when it is as sweeping as this I think we are entitled to test your evidence pretty closely. — **Mr. Ling:** It is obviously a very risky thing to put forward any proposals for changes in local government from what exists at the moment, but I am not sure whether the approach, which either the Institute or the

Royal Commission should have, should be that one's proposals are judged by what the attitude of the existing authorities, Parliament or the people might be. As I see it, it is essential, first of all, to get at the facts of the situation as to whether, in this instance, planning and architecture are being pursued satisfactorily in London, and to analyse the faults and see whether one can produce, at least on paper, what one thinks is the right solution. One then has, at the next stage, to judge whether that right solution, if one believes in it, is one that is practical politics also.

Mr. Cadbury: Do not misunderstand me. I agree we are not concerned with just what people will want, but we as a Commission are essentially dealing with a form of democratic government which depends for its very existence on the interest and enthusiasm of the ordinary man and woman in the street to have some control over the pattern of life in their own locality. We all know that London presents very real problems because it is so big, but what I really wanted to know was how far you said, 'If we were starting from scratch what would we do?' or how far you have come here today and said, 'We want the Royal Commission to do this. We believe it is a good thing. We believe it is necessary for architecture and planning reasons, and we have studied the pros and cons of so revolutionary a change, as it will affect individual people, and therefore public opinion.' — **Mr. Ling:** Mr. Marshall might like to take up what I have said previously. — **Mr. Johnson-Marshall:** Whilst you say that quite a number of the bodies who have given evidence did not come forward with such revolutionary proposals, I expect you are prepared to admit that quite a number of bodies have done so.

I agree, and we have asked them this same question. — And would it be fair to say that a number of those bodies have actually presented you with a roughly similar contribution?

I would not like to give you any estimate of numbers, but you are quite right. Other people have come forward with suggestions for a regional body, and for units of lower tier government, which are often described as most-purpose authorities. — **Mr. Johnson-Marshall:** I am only trying to defend our proposals. But would you say that highly responsible professional bodies, not immediately concerned with local government, but who are in a position of broader contact as professional bodies, have been in the majority in submitting similar proposals?

Mr. Johnson-Marshall, we are examining you today and not them. — I am so sorry, Sir. I am only trying to support my own Institute's proposals, in the sense that they are drawn up in the firm belief that your Royal Commission is really trying to make a major contribution, just as in 1888 a major contribution was made, and an opportunity we feel was missed, in 1945 after the Greater London Plan, to make a similar contribution in terms of government. Although I think our Institute is only too well aware that we do not cover the whole gamut of duties and responsibilities of local government, we do feel that, both in regard to architecture and control of buildings, and in regard to planning in which members have played a not inconsiderable part, that work flows into almost every aspect of local

government. Therefore, Sir, we felt that it was our duty to make a representation in terms of the future, as we thought it ought to be. That is why we begin our evidence with proposals affecting the region as a whole.

Administratively, Mr. Johnson-Marshall, I can see that architects and planners are inevitably bound to look at the region as a whole, because London is a huge unit, but if you set up a regional organisation – and I think you clearly say somewhere that you think it should be democratically elected; that is by the vote of a great many people, eight or nine million people at least – we have got to satisfy ourselves that there is sufficient interest in the subjects, which that body would administer, to ensure some sort of active interest in the electors, something which would allow of a clash of opinion and which would create an atmosphere which is essential for democratic government. That is what I had in mind when I asked you what you thought would be the reaction on public opinion. Would they be sufficiently interested in planning and architecture – supposing those to be the only functions which this regional body carried out – to vote every year or every three years for representatives to carry that responsibility to control the staffs who would obviously be doing the skilled work? It is in that sort of way that I find it necessary to ask you if you have thought of public opinion, not whether it is a nice administrative pattern. I can believe that you thought a great deal about that, but we as a Commission have got to go farther than that. Perhaps I ought to leave this to Sir John Wrigley, because it is a question he has asked once or twice. Parliament has got to put certain responsibilities on certain bodies, to carry out national policy at the local level. Is your regional body, if it is vested by Parliament with the powers of planning – which, very obviously, is a regional problem – and architecture – which I think I shall ask you to define a little more closely – going to create a unit of local government that will be viable? — **Mr. Ling:** I do think it is inevitable, that at the local level of government as distinct from the higher level, whether it be the higher London or the higher London regional, people should find much more in which to interest themselves. They want to get their dustbins emptied, they want to make sure there is somewhere for their children to play, they want to make sure there are adequate shops, and so on. At the same time, I think there are big issues which would have to be dealt with by such a higher government body as the London regional council might be. There are big issues, at the moment, which attract public attention and in which people are interested, and I think they would be sufficient to make such a higher body one of interest to the people at large. I am not sure that there is a great interest in main drainage until something happens right at the very end of the whole process of main drainage, or the beginning of it, shall we say? I do not think there is a direct popular interest in it, but there is certainly an interest in the public transport system and the main road system, and those two subjects are ones which the Institute feels the London regional council would deal with.

Sir John Wrigley, KBE, CB: Is the basis of what you are saying something like this? At the present time, there are certain local

government functions which are, broadly speaking, divided between two sets of authorities, one the county and the other the boroughs, so the distribution differs as between London and Greater London. There is a certain amount of local government interest in the sum-total of the services, but you think that the existing distribution is not very satisfactory, in relation to the best possible discharge of the functions within the London region as a whole. Therefore, it would be better, instead of having the present half a dozen counties and 80 or 90 districts, to have a single regional authority and a smaller number of larger boroughs, and they would have the same sum-total of local government work to do but you could get, so far as your own subjects are concerned, a better distribution and one which would be more likely to add to rather than to subtract from the total amount of public interest. Now you come to the point of whether you can get any such increase in respect of both authorities. What I thought you were saying was that so far as the subjects for which you can speak as architects were concerned, you had given the regional authority a quite substantial start off on your subjects by giving it the preparation of the regional plan, overspill, housing, and a substantial interest in highways, but you would hope, I suppose, that the Commission would find that there are other subjects for which you cannot speak as architects, which might also be regional, and that the result of that would be to secure a reasonable distribution of public interest between the two bodies. Is that the sort of thing? — **Mr. Ling:** I think it is. It comes to this, that the big policy issues would hit the headlines at the new London County Council level, and the smaller domestic issues — the implementation of those big policy issues — would hit the headlines at the local elections for the new city districts, if we can imagine such a reorganisation having taken place. If one is thinking at all in terms of differentiating between local government activity on two levels, then one has to search for the right way of dividing the duties of those two bodies. At the moment, as you well know, similar duties are carried out by authorities on two levels. Housing, for instance, is carried out by the London County Council and by the borough councils. If one tries to think logically as to what is the best way of dividing the duties between the higher and lower levels of local government — if there should be such levels — then one cannot but escape the conclusion that it is strategic policy which is at the higher level, and implementation of that policy which is at the lower level. In that way, you would cut out any overlapping between the authorities as they exist at the moment — because the authorities do not relate to London as it is in the built-up area — and between the authorities who are sharing duties in similar fields.

That is rather different, in one respect, from what I thought you had in mind. If you are talking about one authority being responsible for policy and the other for implementation, that would assume that the regional authority had some sort of responsibility for all services. The other alternative, which has been put forward by many people, is that there should be as clean a division as possible. They say, 'Let the regional authority do overspill housing, and

let the boroughs do housing within their own area'. It is not the difference between policy and implementation; it is the assignment of one function to one authority, and another function to the other authority, and they have proceeded through local government services by saying that this should be a borough job and that should be a regional job. They have really avoided the idea that an authority is in the position of directing the other, and have given them different territories to reign over. — **Mr. Ling:** I would simplify my answer. I do agree with Sir John that the differentiation would be between local housing and housing which can only be considered on a regional basis, because it involves overspill. It might also involve helping one authority, because it has a particularly large problem and it would not be justified in extending its staff to deal with what is a short-term problem. The larger London County Council could, as it were, fill in the gaps and deal with the problems where more than one city district was involved, and I think this sort of policy would also apply to other aspects of planning. On education, for instance, one could well see that, at the city district level, these authorities should be responsible for education in the same way that county boroughs are responsible elsewhere in the country, except perhaps for higher and technical education nearing the university level. There, because of the proximity of the city districts as part of one metropolis, there should be some co-ordination, and possibly the higher authority would be responsible for the higher education.

Mr. Cadbury: Could we turn for a moment to the lower tier authorities? May we describe them as your most-purpose boroughs, for the sake of clarity? You have indicated that you thought the most-purpose boroughs ought to be at least as large, and probably larger, than county boroughs in other parts of the country. Can you put a figure on your size? — **Mr. Johnson-Marshall:** We did give this problem a good deal of consideration, because we were acutely aware of the difficulty of trying to relate very different problems in terms of settlement patterns. We did appreciate that certain county boroughs, such as Norwich or Bristol, which in a sense are very much entities on their own with their own catchment areas, were a very different problem from a segment of something which related to a larger whole. For this reason, we were anxious not to be precise, in the sense that it is not even possible to be precise at governmental level, and we thought that possibly about half a million people would be the size. For instance, we had the opportunity of looking at the evidence of the London School of Economics. I do not know if it is in order to mention that, but one submission there goes up to a million and a quarter. We felt the minimum should be about half a million, Sir.

Mr. Cadbury: Do you think that with, say, 750,000 you can get that sense of local community, to which you have drawn our attention in the map which you have shown us from the Abercrombie-Forshaw plan of London? — **Mr. Ling:** The difference between London and the four county boroughs and the rest of the country is that the density is somewhat higher in London. The people are living closer to-

gether. For that reason, it is possible on grounds of distance alone — probably because one can relate such city districts to the transport service which would serve them reasonably well — to go higher for a satisfactory city district population than one can go for a satisfactory city. I think that, where there is open land all the way round a city, the tendency is for the density to be lower and travelling distances to be greater.

Sir John Wrigley: Did you picture that being the lowest piece of local government or, when you were talking in your opening statement about there being communities on various levels very much smaller than half a million, of course, did you think that they had to have some sort of local government existence as well? You would then get a three-tier system which becomes rather difficult, but if you have nothing lower than 500,000 then, even with the present systems of transport and mobility, it is a long way to your nearest unit of local government, is it not? — **Mr. Ling:** On the analysis of the social groupings which I put forward, one could make out a case for some form of local government at all of these five levels, at the small 1,000 population group level, through the neighbourhood unit, the town unit, the city district unit to the metropolitan unit. But I think experience has shown that more than two levels of local government are undesirable.

Sir John Wrigley: People get bored with elections, do they not? — **Mr. Ling:** Yes.

Mr. Cadbury: Mr. Ling, if we ignore the London County Council area, which is a very special problem, what you are really suggesting is that the whole of metropolitan Essex would roughly become one city unit. It might be a little over three-quarters of a million, but you say 'anything from 500,000 to a million'. The whole of metropolitan Surrey would become a unit, and possibly Middlesex might be divided into two. I am not suggesting that is how you would divide it, but it gives us some sort of idea of the type of unit you are suggesting. It is a very long way from Chingford to Dagenham, or from Hornchurch to Walthamstow, and I just wanted to say that it is a very big area for this metropolitan area of London. You would have areas much more comparable to the city of Birmingham, which I have always heard is much too large, than to the more compact units of local government like Leicester or Coventry, which one has always heard are a sort of optimum size, and I really wanted to know why you pitch your figure so high. I can understand it, possibly, for the London County Council area, but when you get to these outside areas they are certainly no more dense than the cities that you refer to. — **Mr. Ling:** First, could I follow up the point which Sir John Wrigley made, about the lower levels of local government? I wanted to go on to say that I feel that, if one could encourage people to form their associations almost voluntarily at those lower levels, it would be more satisfactory than having local government institutions, and perhaps the electoral ward might be regarded with more significance than it has been in the past. After all, there are definite representatives of the local government bodies, who are supposed to, and do in most cases, look

after the interests of their people, but there does not seem to have developed around them an organisation – voluntary, as I see it – which would give them backing and help them to formulate policy and be the roots of the democratic system. I feel it should not really be essential to have a statutory body in order that democracy can work. People should be prepared to give their services voluntarily, as they do in many voluntary institutions at the moment, but they do not seem to tie up with local government. Going to this question of size, Mr. Marshall would like to say something in a moment and I will just say that I do agree there is a difference between the London County Council area and the areas outside. There is a difference in density, and the farther you get out from the centre of London, the farther apart are the dwellings and the longer the travelling distance. I do not think the Institute would like to be dogmatic and put forward any precise figure, and it comes back to the point I made that one really needs to have a serious analysis of the social and functional elements in London. One should look at the transport system as, perhaps, a kind of bone structure of London, around which the communities are built. One needs to look at the communities and the transport system together, and to look at the shopping structure and the education system before you determine exactly how big a city district should be. I have never believed in these artificial figures, say for a New Town, where somebody has hit upon a figure of 50–60,000 population. In certain circumstances they should be a certain size, but in order to determine that you have to know what the circumstances are. I do not think the Institute has done enough research, and I do not think the Commission has done enough research, to say how such a city district should be formed.

In effect, you are saying that Croydon is not large enough to be a county borough and it should be trebled in size. When you look at the population, Croydon, in your submission, would be a vast, great area covering half of metropolitan Kent and half of metropolitan Surrey. — No, you are interpreting my remarks to mean that I would like to see 750,000 for all.

You said half a million minimum, and I took that at its face value. — I have qualified that since and one must analyse these areas before giving a definite figure.

Frankly, I do not think the Commission is expecting anyone to give a final, definite figure that should be aimed at, but clearly, when we have witnesses who talk of half a million and others of, say, 100,000 and even less, we have to test the statement and see what it is based on. I took your statement at its face value, and it did not seem to me to quite fit in, and I thought Sir John had the same thought with the Abercrombie–Forshaw breakdown into communities or neighbourhoods. — It does not relate at all to the Forshaw–Abercrombie neighbourhood plan, because the communities only got up to about 60,000 population. Wandsworth is the largest London borough, with a population of 338,000, but it is much more than just Wandsworth. It consists of lots of communities and you could very well add a few more communities to it. There is no magic about those existing boundaries, and that is why it is essential to get down to the community structure and relate it to the

transport system, to the level of economic activity, and to what the rate income should be in order to have a proper planning and architectural department and so on. I am saying that because I represent the Royal Institute of British Architects, but I think you have to take all these things into account in arriving at the figure. I could not pretend that we have had an opportunity of making this broad analysis, but if you felt it was desirable we would be willing to submit further evidence on it.

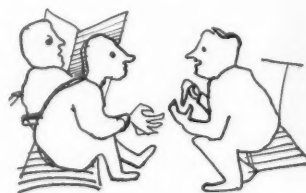
Sir John Wrigley: Supposing that the Commission after studying all the various functions did come to the conclusion – and this is entirely hypothetical – that a number of services, a number of social services, and perhaps the environmental health services could be adequately handled by authorities, shall we say, of between 100–200,000 people and that that, without being at all rigid, might be an appropriate pattern for the lower tier. Supposing that we accepted your suggestion that there should be a regional authority which would have, at any rate, sufficient functions to attract a reasonable amount of interest, which are the services within your field, which you have proposed to hand to the lower tier authority, that you feel would be most embarrassed by fixing the limit at a lower level than that which you originally suggested? Is it housing, is it planning, is it roads or all of them? —

Mr. Johnson-Marshall: May I answer that, and may I answer your earlier point, too, because in discussing this problem we have found the question of size extremely difficult? We are aware of the need for human relationships between the governed and those who govern them. At the same time, we are acutely aware of efficiency in government which, in a sense, is one of the objects for which it is set up. We also recognise that the central government conducts a number of social, personal duties – I think with considerable success – so that one is not up against a very easy problem in terms of what already exists. I would like to point to Lancashire which carries out a number of personal duties, as a county, over a vast area. What we feel most strongly about is that there are certain activities today for which architects and town planners are responsible, which do need certain minimum numbers in terms of money and people in order to provide an efficient service. We would particularly point to both educational buildings and housing, which I suppose are two of the largest development activities of local government, and it is absolutely essential to have a good-sized authority in order to carry out those activities efficiently today. The whole technology of cities today has moved on. The whole building industry has moved on. The whole planning relationship of houses to neighbourhoods has moved on. In order to provide the developing ideas of a civilised environment, all these things demand a very considerable effort, which we think could only be mounted by a large authority.

Sir John Wrigley: I wonder whether that is true within Greater London for housing. A very great part of the needs of Greater London will have to be met well outside the county, and it has been agreed for the purpose of our discussion that the regional authority should be responsible for that. The amount of housing which can be done within the individual areas in London will

necessarily be redevelopment, which will be a gradual operation. You may say you want big authorities for the purpose of handling the operation professionally – you would need responsible architects and so on – but there has been a very long history of municipal housing, and housing authorities of quite moderate size have built really enormous numbers of houses. Housing has never broken down, once you get beyond the very, very minor authorities, on the inability of the local authority to meet its local needs financially, and most of the authorities, assuming we get boroughs of a reasonable size, will have the kind of resources that are available to county boroughs.

Mr. Cadbury: I do not think we have any other questions. We are extremely grateful to you for, not only your written evidence, but coming here and subjecting yourselves to our questions. Are there any other general points, Mr. Ling, that you or Mr. Johnson-Marshall would like to make on behalf of the Institute? — **Mr. Johnson-Marshall:** Only this, that we did deliberately keep the evidence very general, but there is one point I think we would like to detail just a little more in our suggestion that there should be an elected regional council – we do underline the word ‘elected’ – and a number of city districts. We did have in mind the particular problem of the central area of the capital city. It is a very special and a very difficult problem. Also we had in mind the duties of the regional county council. They are of what I might call a small-scale nature, and it does seem to us important, both from the point of view of the centre of London’s special character and from the point of view of the day-to-day wisdom of a regional authority, with the centre of London comprising we thought approximately that defined by the London County Council as the ‘central area’, that might be directly within the purview of the regional planning council as a whole. We felt a number of different problems would be served. Greater London would have at the centre a number of civic and technical duties which it could perform. It would give its practical experience a particularly complex area in which arguments would take place with Ministers of State and many other public and private bodies. We did not follow this up in great detail but we thought there might be a special relationship in joint administrative committees. We think that could be overcome as a problem. — **Mr. Ling:** We have put forward the alternatives. We do not feel there is much point in making slight changes. It is either the time for a radical solution to a problem which has been changing since 1888, for seventy years now, which has reached the point where local government structure is illogical or the time has not arrived and practical politics make it desirable you should wait a bit longer and let evolutionary pressures take their course.



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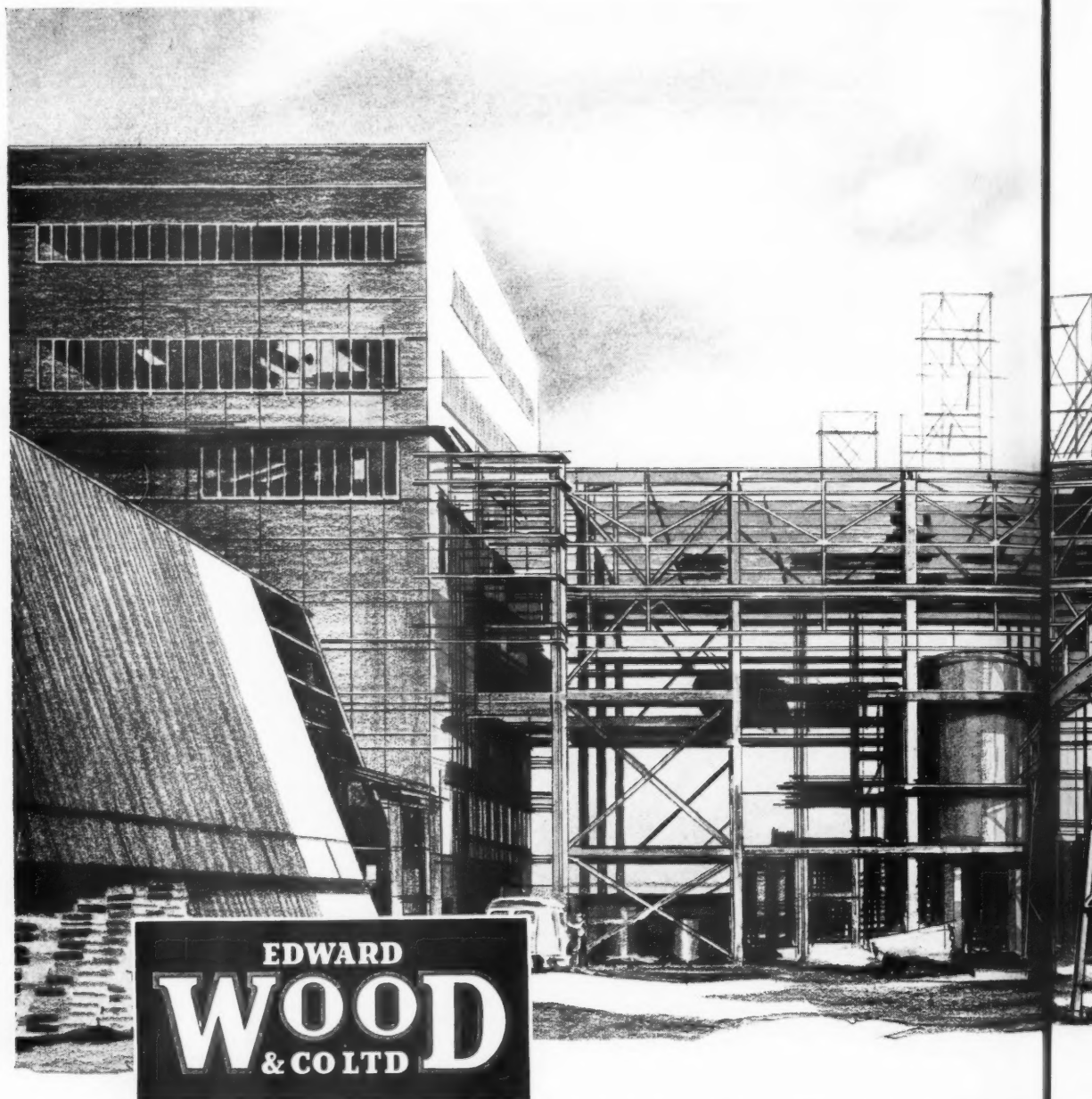
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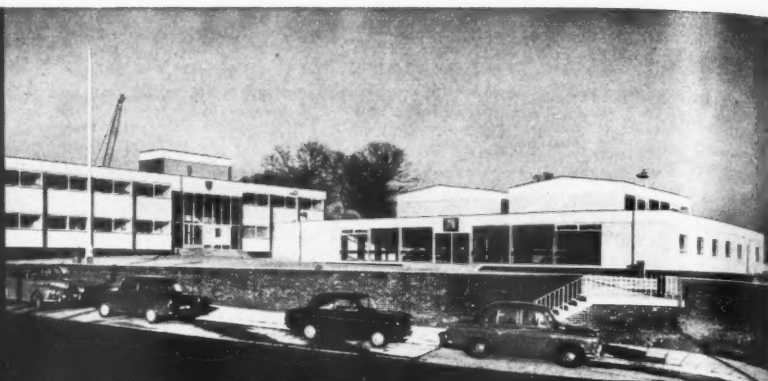
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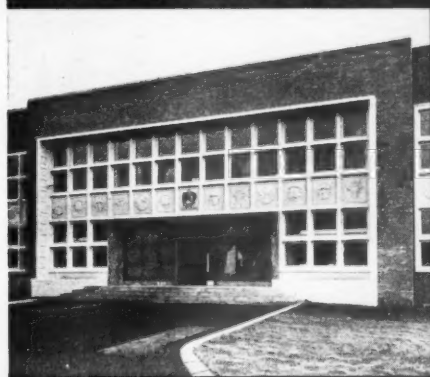
Magistrates Court House and Police Station, Harlow New Town.
Architect: Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., —in association with H. Conolly, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.



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Architects: Harry W. Weedon, F.R.I.B.A., & Partners.



The Mansfield Building Society.
Architect: W. Richardson White, F.R.I.B.A.



University College of Swansea, Natural Sciences Building.
Architects: Sir Percy Thomas & Son, PP.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A.



Multiple Shops, Stevenage New Town.
Architect: L. G. Vincent, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Stevenage Development Corporation.



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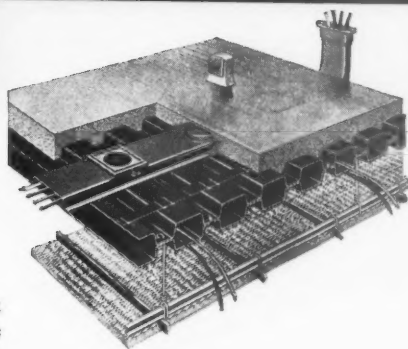


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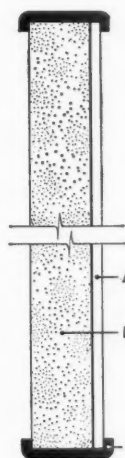
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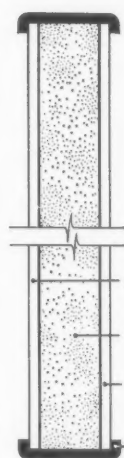
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.422	6 lb. 14 oz.	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

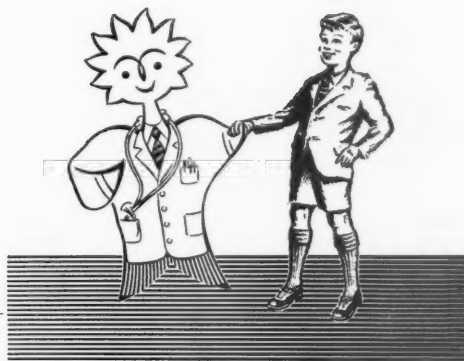


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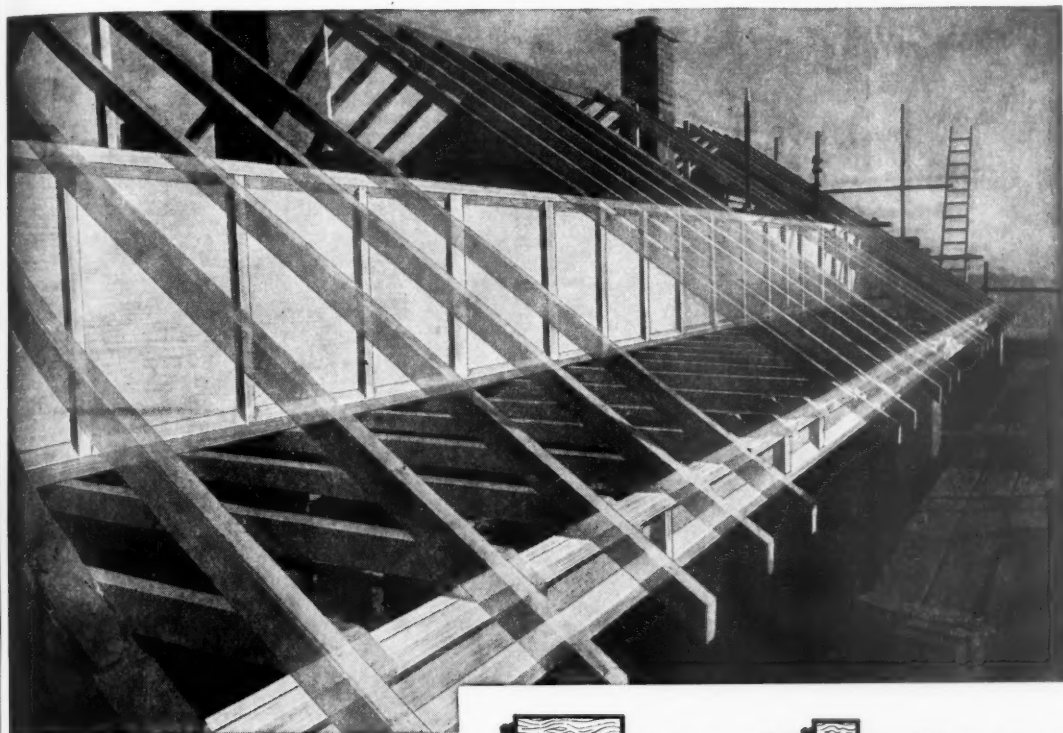
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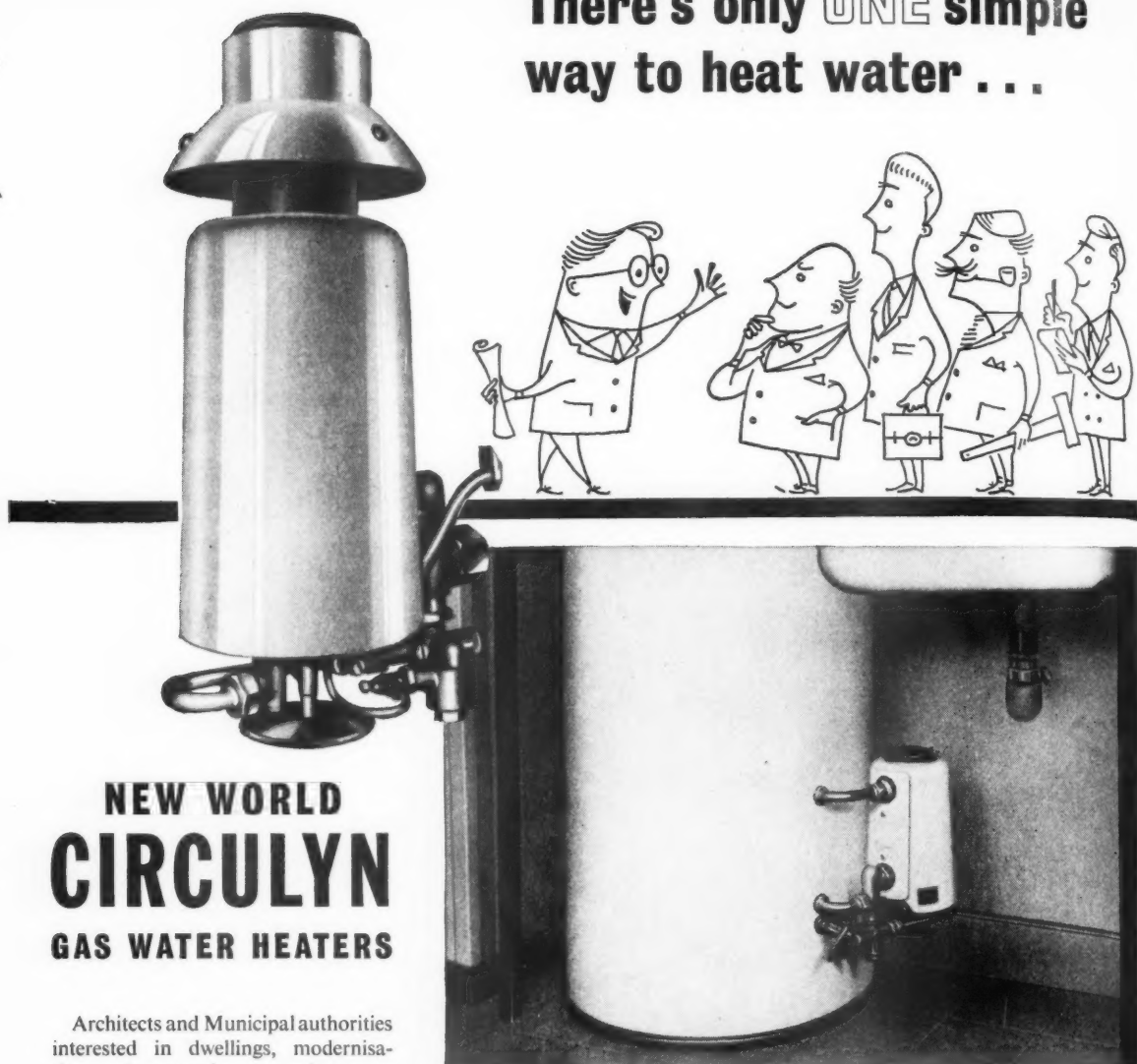
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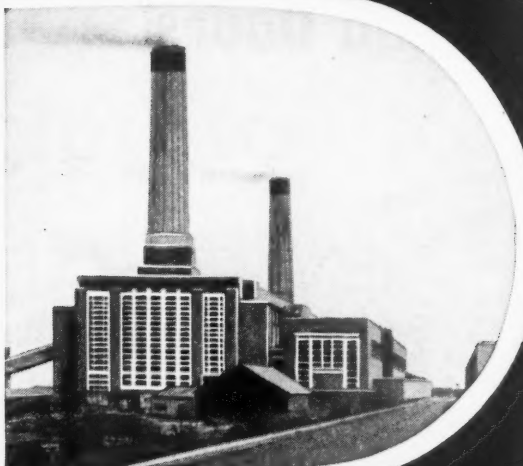
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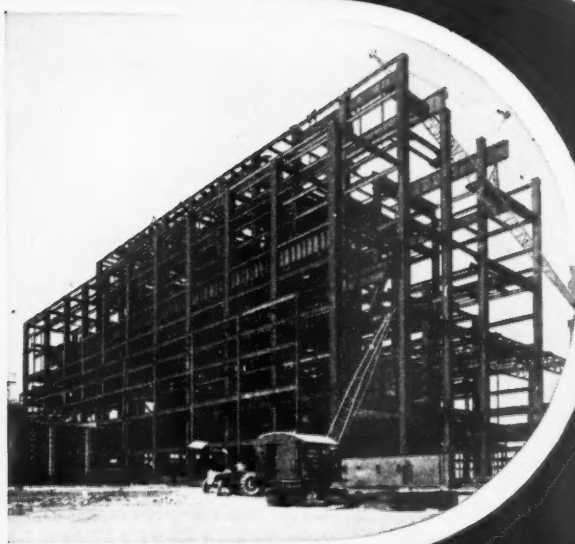


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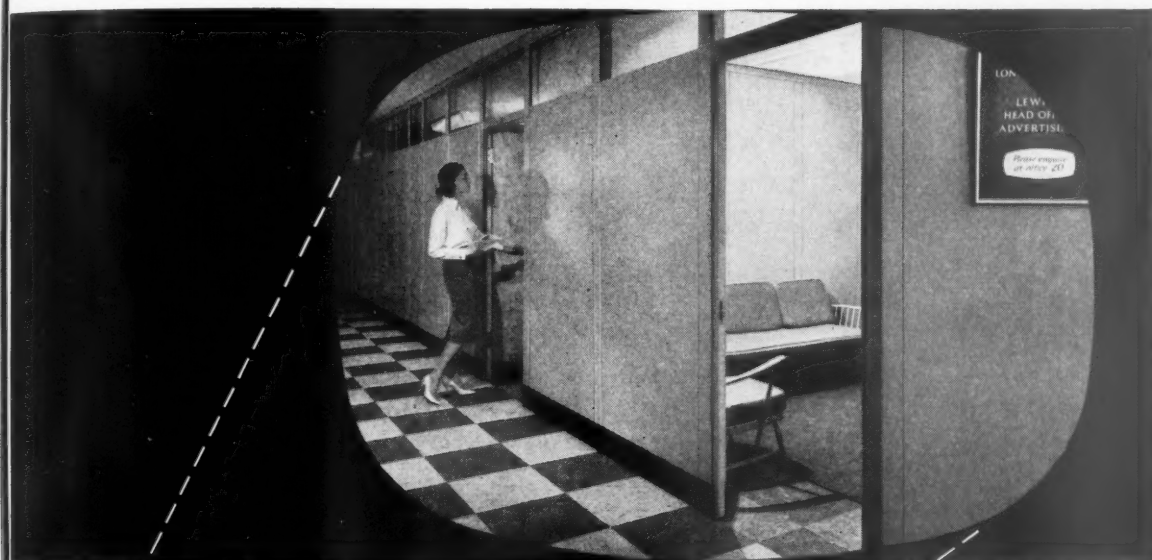
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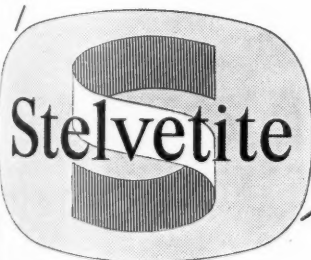


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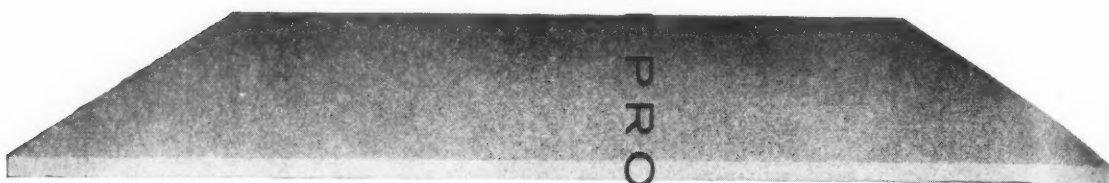
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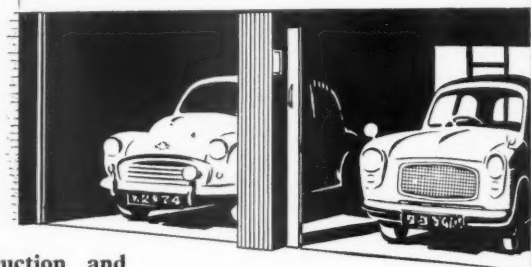


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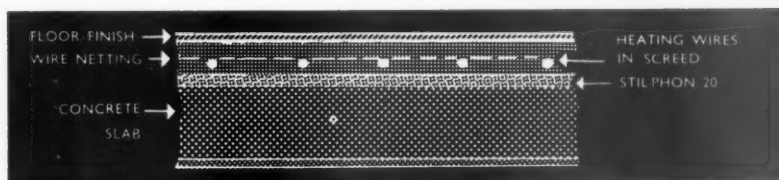
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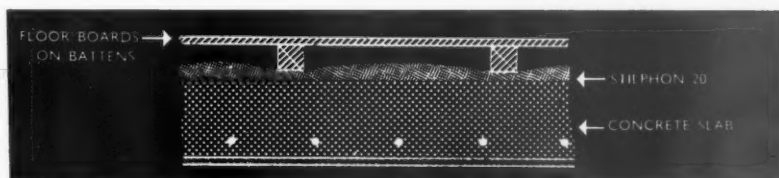
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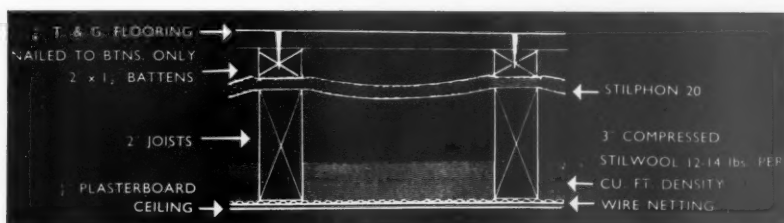
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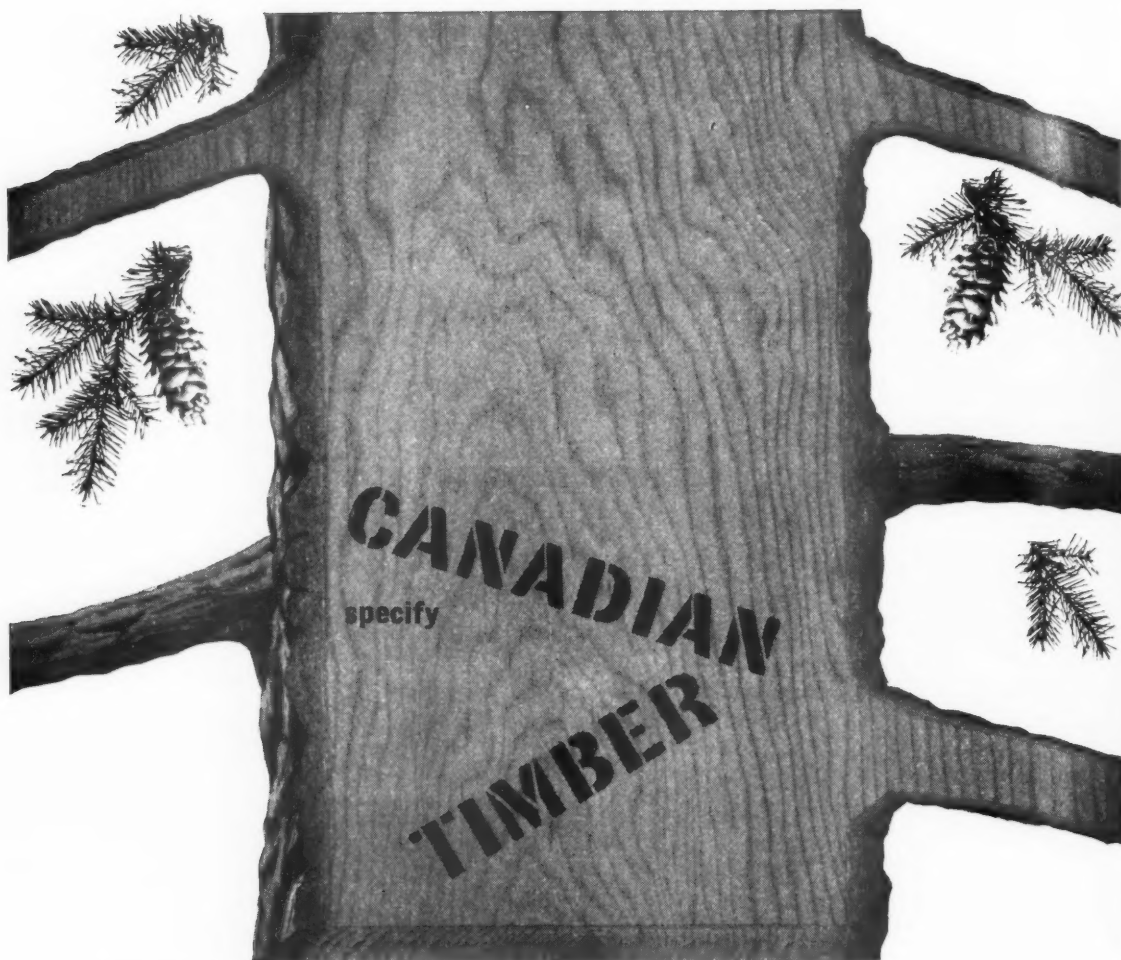
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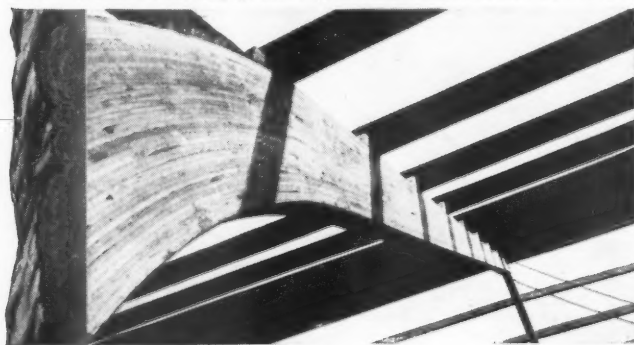
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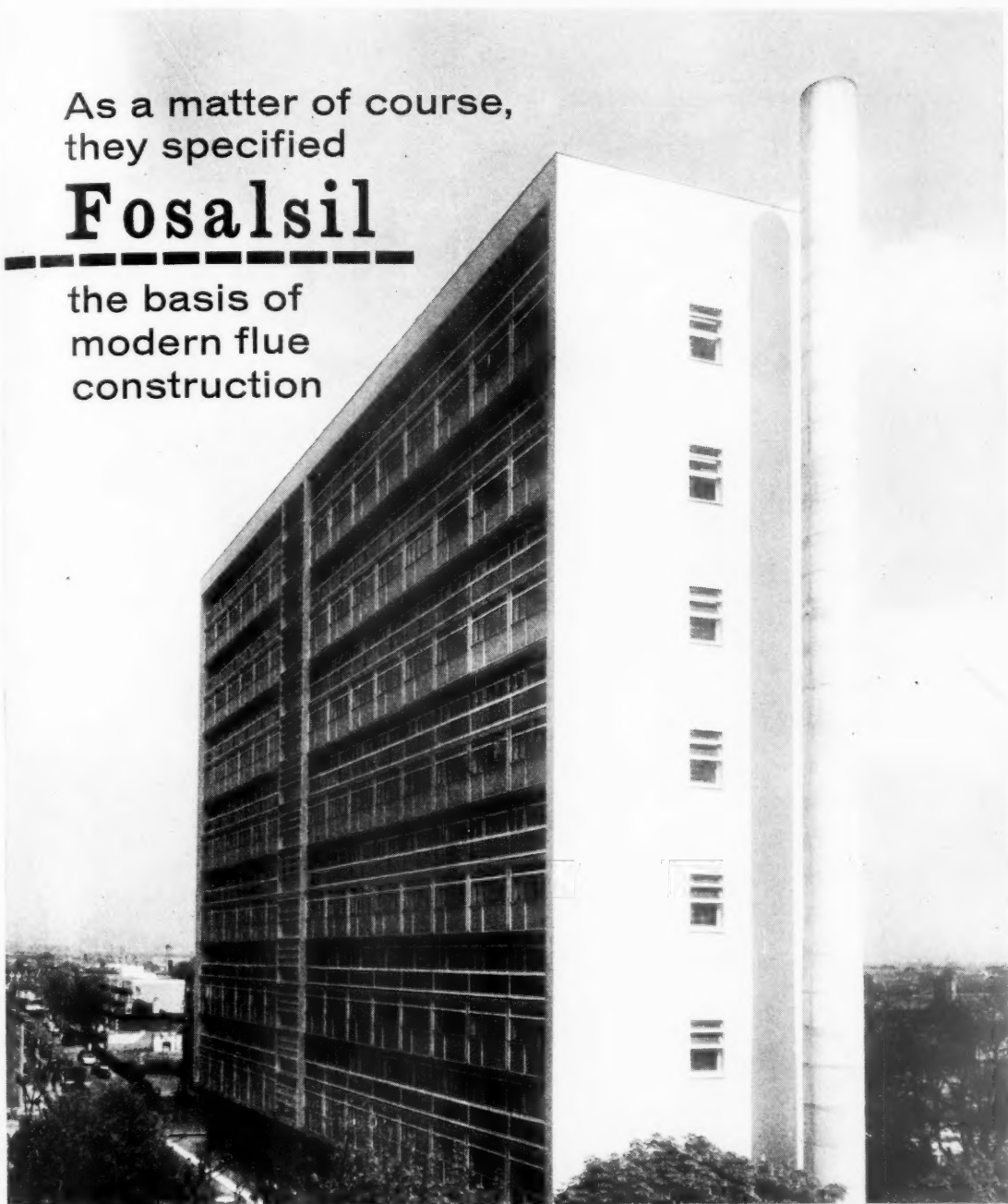
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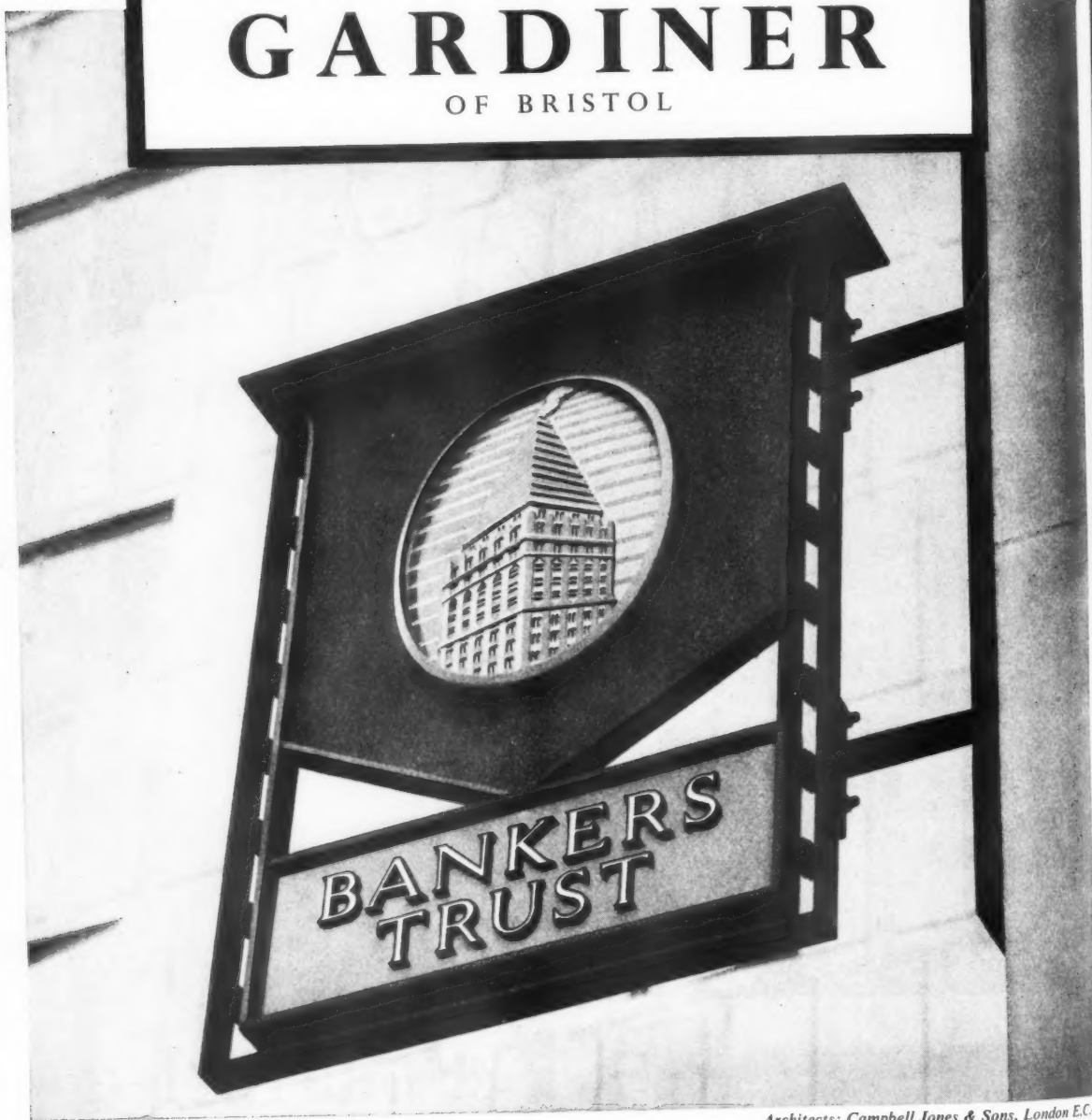
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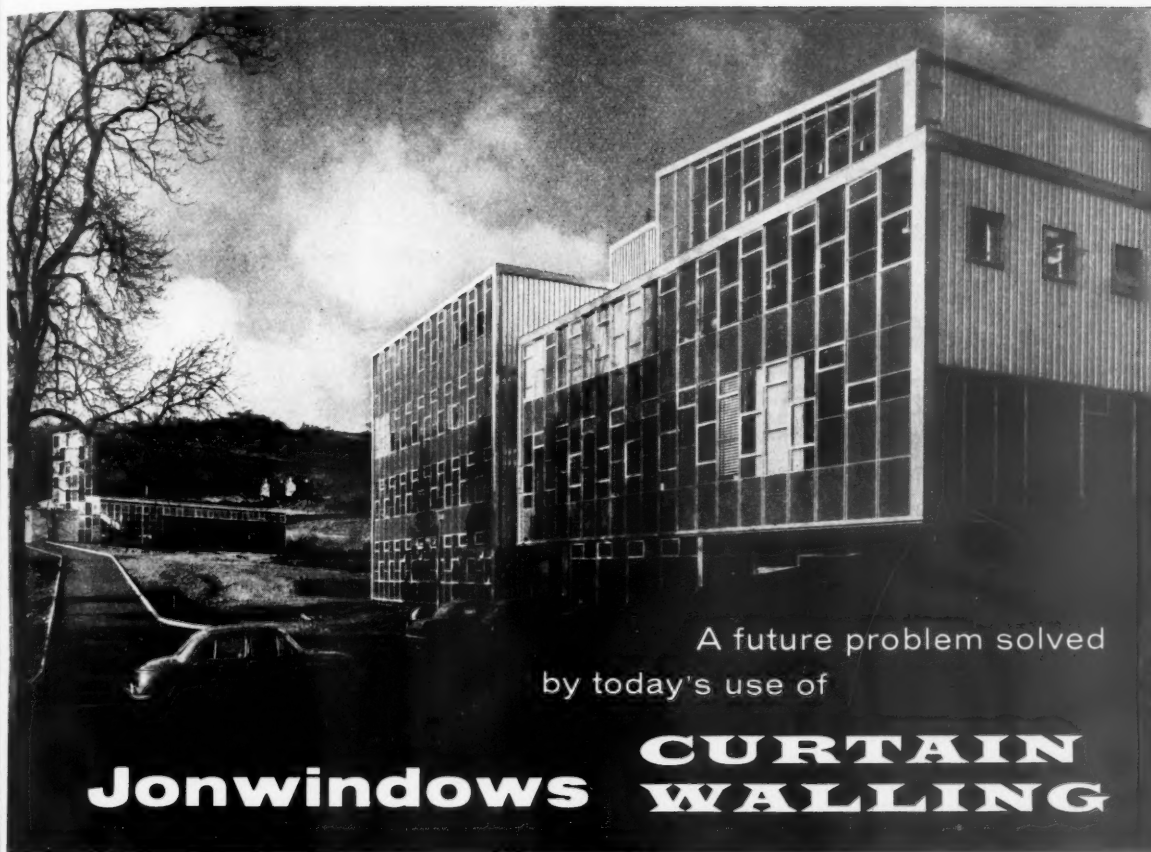
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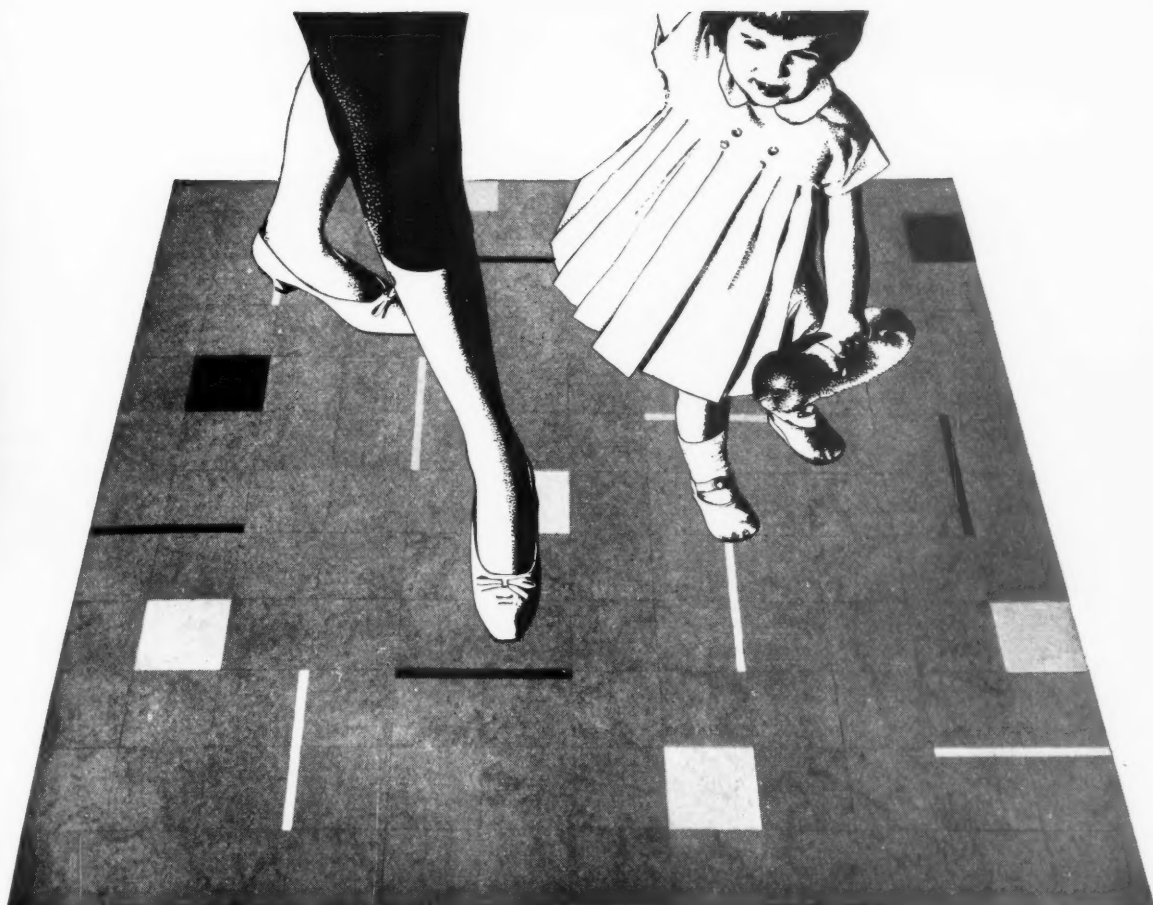
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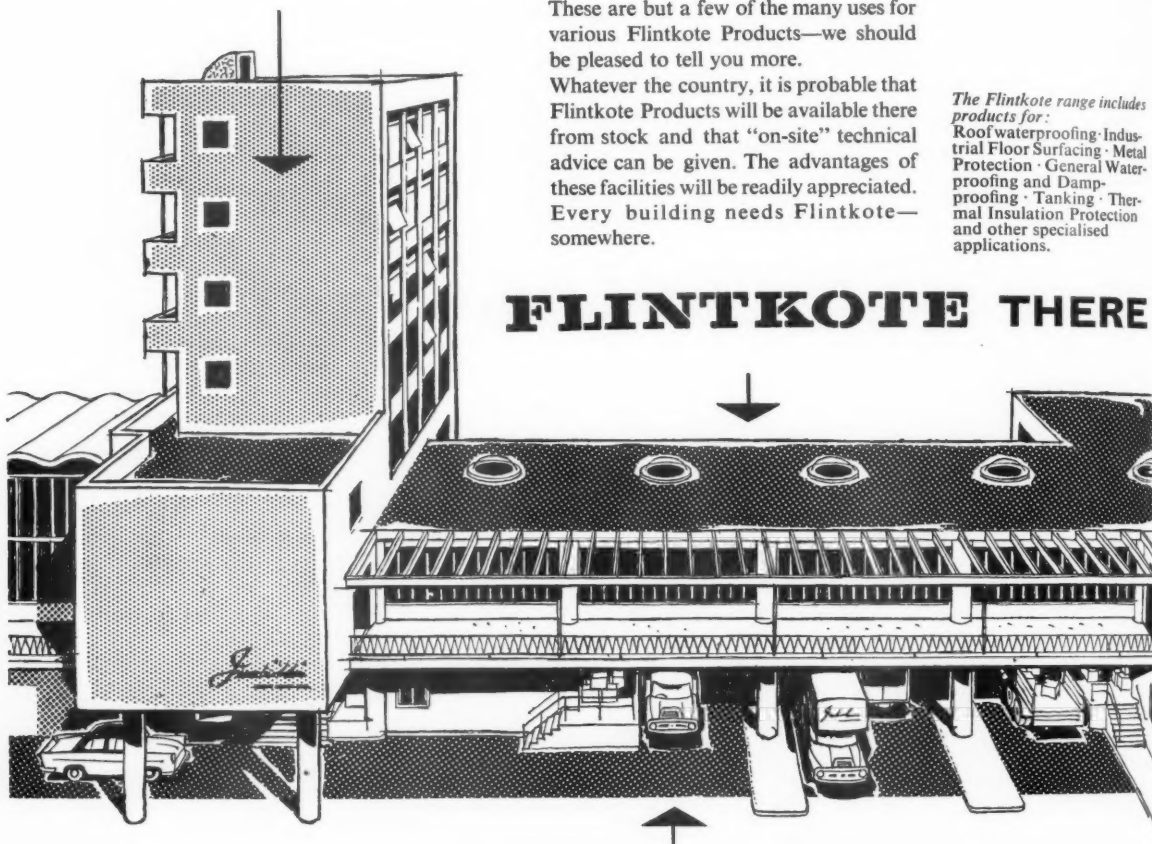
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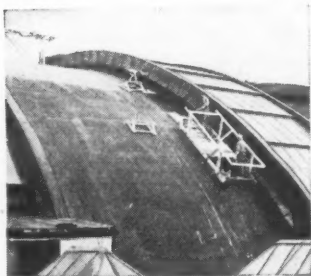


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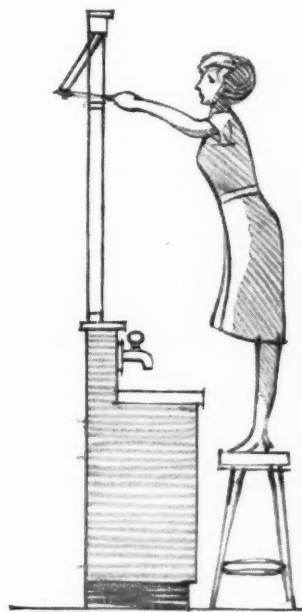
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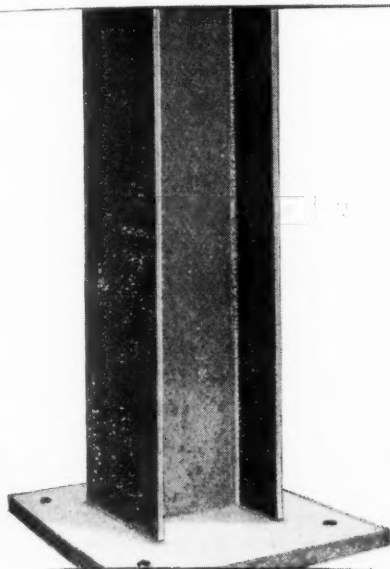
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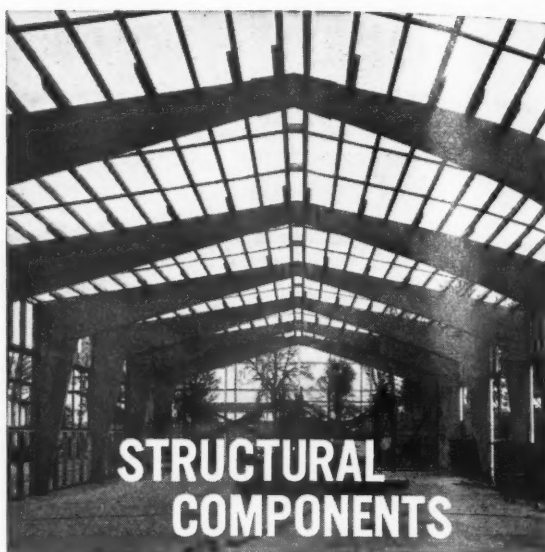
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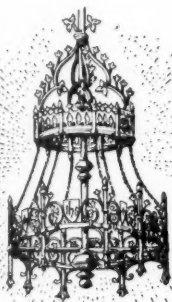
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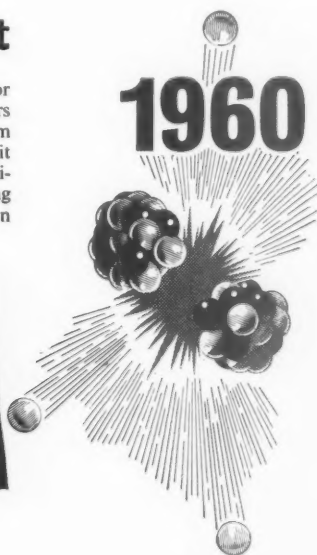
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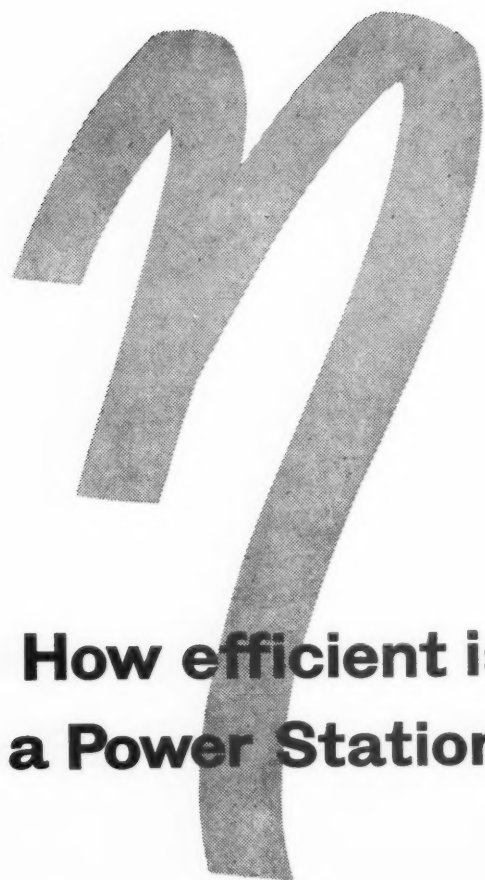
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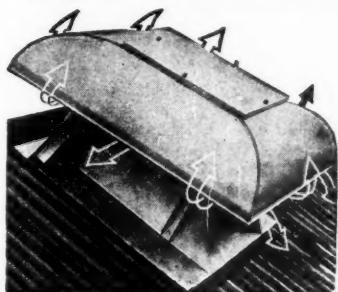
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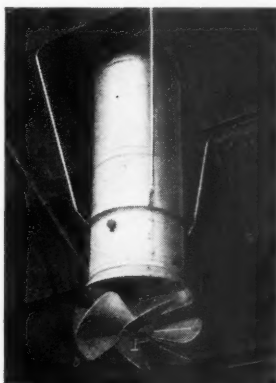
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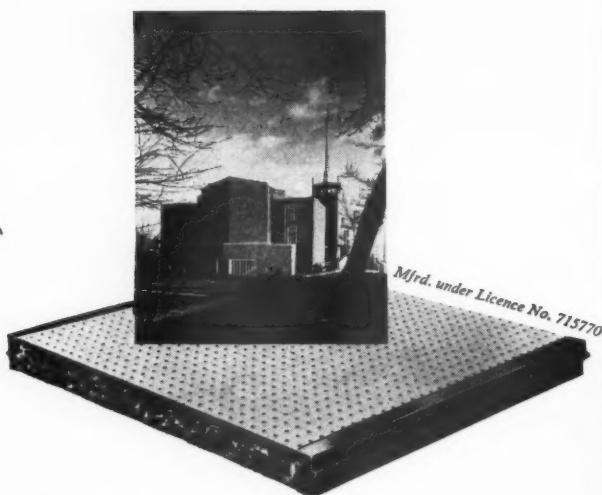
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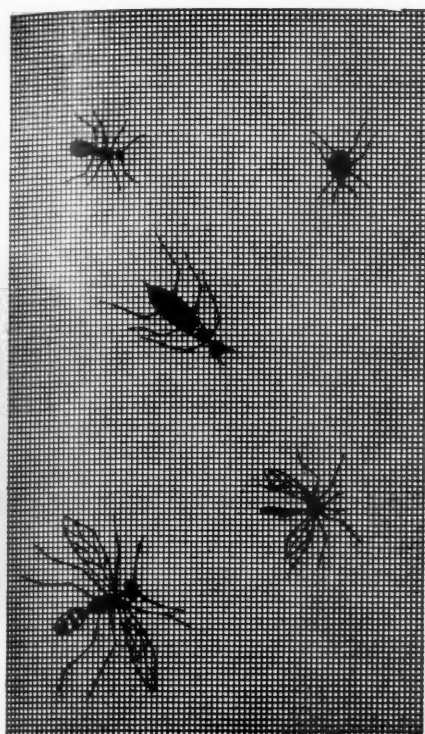
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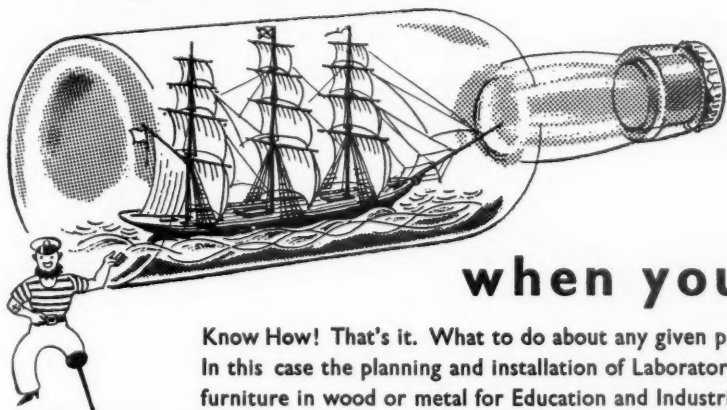
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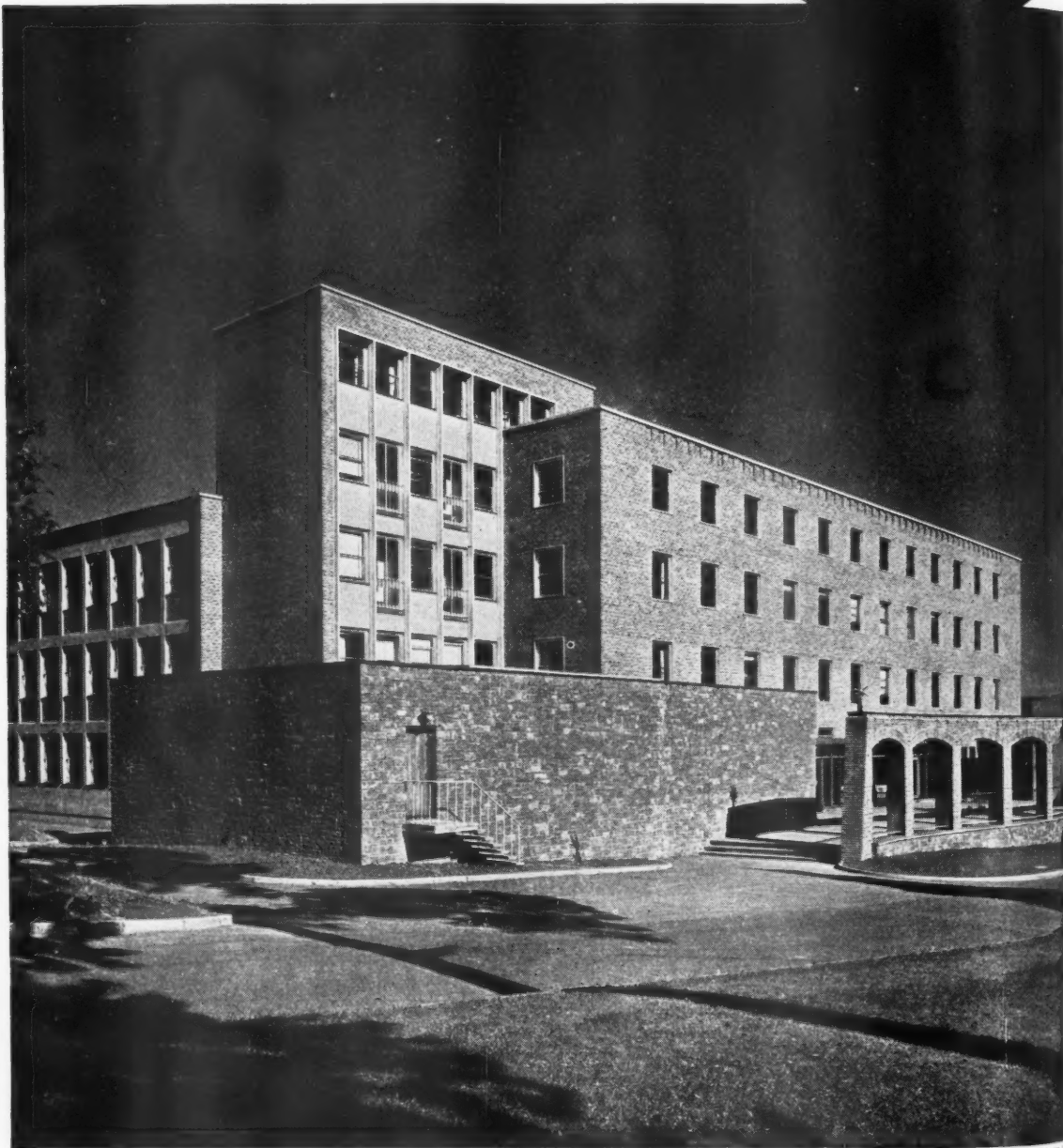
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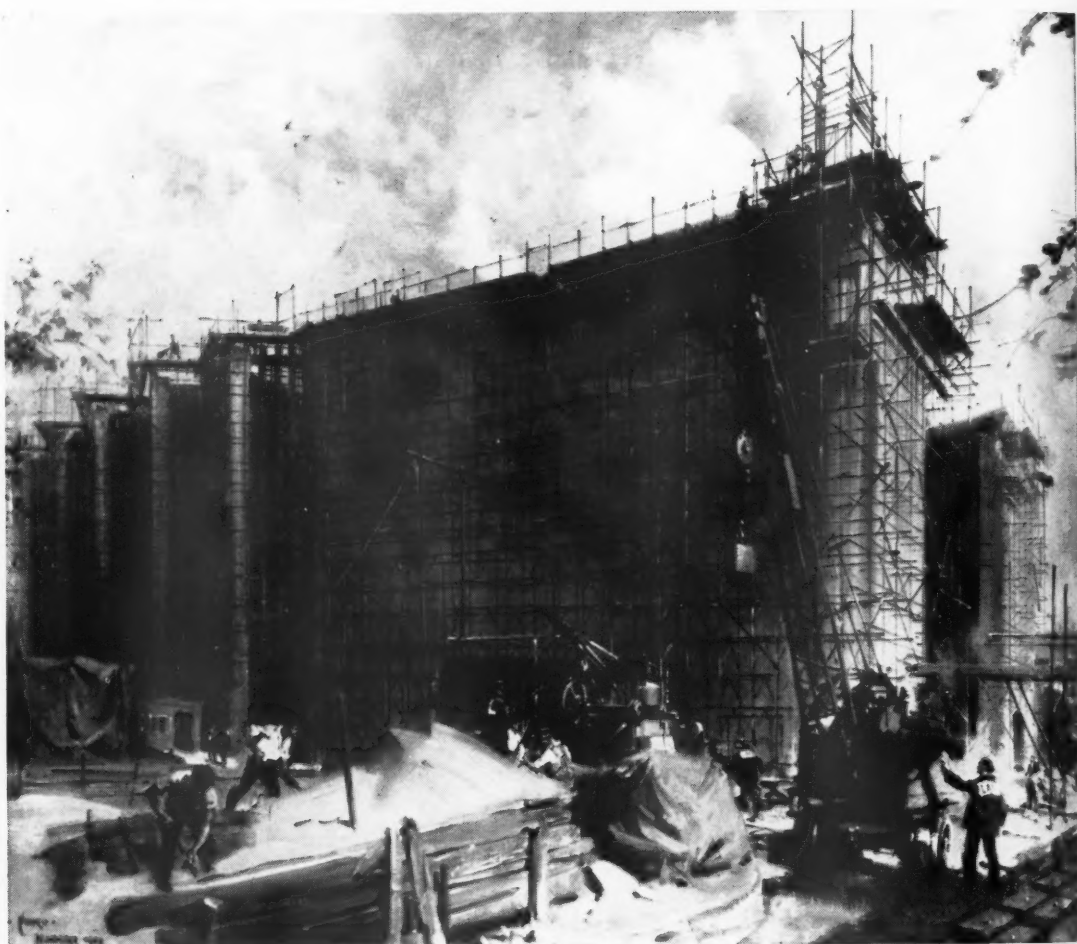
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